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VOL. XVIII NO. 182— BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

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MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN PESHAWAR?

MORE TROOPS HASTENED TO FRONTIER.

Afridi Leader's Reported Message To Government

"FIGHT WILL CONTINUE TILL GANDHIJI AND ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN ARE RELEASED"

The Government of India have issued three statements on the Frontier situation, describing it as one of "considerable gravity and danger". Several Military units have been hastened to the scene of action and the neighbouring outposts and martial law declared in Peshawar. The official estimate of the strength of the aggressors is 1,200, but the communique states that the villagers are helping the offensive.

The Haji Sahib of Turangzai is again reported to be active. The inter-tribal dissensions have been settled, the Afridis have gained considerable strength. According to the "Civil and Military Gazette", Khushal Khan, an Afridi leader, has sent a message to the Frontier authorities saying that the Afridis are not fighting for personal gain but to help the Congress and Khilafat movements. The Afridis will continue to fight till Abdul Gaffar Khan and Gandhiji are released.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL CLOSED DOWN.

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

A Martial Law Ordinance has been promulgated and brought into force in Peshawar District. The General Officer Commanding, Northern Command, who will make the Regulation, intends to appoint the Chief Commissioner of the Province as the Chief Administrator of Martial Law. Special courts can be constituted but at present ordinary courts will deal with offences.—A. P.

MORE TROOPS DESPATCHED.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of India:—

While there is no reason to suppose that the troops already located in the Frontier Districts are insufficient to deal with the present situation, the following troop movements are being carried out as a precautionary measure.—

1. To Nowshera Headquarters.—2nd Infntry Brigade: 2/27th Dogra Regiment from Rawalpindi; 2/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles; 4th Mountain Battery R. A. from Abbotabad and one section 7th Armoured Car Company A.T.C. from Lahore. The 1/1st Punjab Regiment, and the 2/7th Rajput Regiment which have recently been employed in Waziristan have also proceeded to Nowshera

2. To KOHAT.—10th Mountain Battery, R.A. from Abbottabad; 1/8th Punjab Regiment from Multan.

3. To RAWALPINDI HEADQUARTERS.—9th Infantry Brigade; 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; 3/8th Punjab Regiment; 2/9th Jat Regiment, 3/11th Sikh Regiment from Jhansi.

4. To RIISALPUR.—No. 28 (A. C.) Squadron R.A.F. from Ambala.—A. P.

AIR ACTION AGAINST AFRIDIS.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The Government of India have issued the following communique:

On the 14th August, two Squadrons of the Royal Air Force were engaged in Air offensive operations which are being carried out continuously against the Afridi hostile lashkar in their caves on the edge of Kajauri Plain and against selected areas in Bara Valley in Peshawar district. The army in co-operation with aircraft, were employed on close reconnaisance duties with cavalry during sweeping operations south of Peshawar. The number of tribesmen in the caves and in the District is reported to be much reduced.

RECONNAISANCE.

In Upper Kurram District on the 12th and 13th, air action was carried out against Paracamkaras and the Masozai and Orakzai sections. Reliaable reports confirm that heavy casualties were inflicted by our aircraft, and hostile sections who were attacking Kurram posts and villages have withdrawn. This action combined with the stout defence put up by Kurram villages and militia, has restored quiet in the area.

Further air operations may, however be necessary to bring these sections to terms. During day aircraft made the usual reconnaissance patrols over Waziristan, Tirah and Mohmand tribal territory to watch for signs of hostile movements.

Nothing unusual was seen.—A. P.

SITUATION AT PESHAWAR

—:o:—

Govt's Belated Communique.

The Foreign and Political Department in the Government of India have issued a long communique on the present situation in the N. W. F. Province due to the incursion into Peshawar district of Afridi laskars, describing it as one of considerable gravity and danger. After giving connected account of recent events there communique says hostile activities at one time succeeded in cutting off all communications with Peshawar and one party forced its way into the supply depot where it did considerable damage before it was driven out.

The communique adds: They have also made several attempts in small parties to enter the city and cantonment at night, taking advantage of the cover afforded by high crops. They have hitherto evaded military whose efforts are directed to their expulsion. Their total strength is now about 1,200, which are moving about rapidly in gangs of from 50 to 200 strong along ravines and walled gardens and villages round Peshawar city.

VILLAGERS HELP.

Military action is being taken against them, but decisive action is difficult at present season when crops are high. They are undoubtedly also receiving shelter, food and assistance generally from villages in neighbourhood of Peshawar and villagers have actually joined them whenever there appeared prospect of loot.

A number of hostiles have left the district and returned to Tirah but fresh reinforcements keep coming in and situation must remain critical until last of hostiles have been definitely expelled from district of Tirah. The Afridis are doing everything possible to enlist cooperation of Mohmands to north of Hassan Khel, Aoha Khel and pass. The Afridis to south and two sections of Orakzai are already known to have raised laskar in Tirah with intention of attacking Kohat.

AMPLE TROOPS.

Troops in Peshawar and Kohat Districts are in ample strength and fully prepared for all eventualities but situation remains one of difficulty while action of some villagers as described above has added to its difficulties. In other cases the inhabitants of villages near Peshawar have deserted their homes and sent the women and children to the city for refuge. There is a widespread feeling of uneasiness locally and public confidence will be difficult to restore until the gangs of armed tribesmen have been evicted from the district. Whatever measures may be necessary towards this end will be taken.—A. P.

"Afridis Not Fighting For Personal Profit."

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

The Afridi menace to Peshawar has been warded off for the moment but the Afridi attitude, which hardly reads like pure bravado, suggests that the trouble cannot be regarded as over, writes the correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette."

While retiring yesterday, they set free the Jemadar of Poona Horse, whom they had captured in the skirmish on the first day of hostilities and he brings back a defiant message to the Frontier authorities from Khushal Khan, one of the four or five leaders of Afridi "lashkar" to say that the Afridis are not fighting for personal profit but to support the Congress and the Khilafat movements, and that whatever steps the authorities might take against them the Afridis will continue to fight until Janab Abdul Gaffar and Gandhiji are released and full religious freedom is promised.—Free Press.

HAJI OF TURANGZAI RAISING MEN.

—:o:—

Kohat To Be Attacked?

PESHAWAR, Aug. 15.

There was no trouble last night in Peshawar. Older Afridis returning to Tirah have been replaced by new arrivals. Internal feud between Musakhel Mohamands has been settled. The Haji of Turangzai is trying to raise men to attack Peshawar. A small lashkar of Sunni Orakzais is reported to be gathering on Khanki River for attacking Kohat. As a result of bombing the Kurram area is quiet.

Some Congressmen holding meetings daily in villages in Kohat and Bannu have been arrested.—A. P.

Blood Transfusion For Birkenhead.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

As result of blood transfusion yesterday there has been slight increase in Lord Birkenhead's general strength to-day.—Reuter.

MOULVI YAKUB CENSURED

—:o:—

Muslim League Council's No-Confidence Motion

SECRETARY'S ARBITRARY ACTION CONDEMNED

LUCKNOW, Aug. 15.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League was held to-day at the residence of Munshi Ehtesham Ali, ex-Vice-President of the League.

This meeting was notified in July by the Secretary, Maulvi Mohamed Yakub as also the annual session of the All-India Muslim League. The League's annual session was later postponed by the Secretary but it is stated that no notice was issued postponing the meeting of the Council of the League and this was accordingly held to-day, under the chairmanship of Munshi Ehtesham Ali.

The Council after a brief meeting, found that no work could be transacted in the absence of the Secretary and the necessary papers. The Council, however, adopted the following resolution unanimously:—

"This meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League expresses its no-confidence in the Secretary of the League and strongly condemns his action in hawing arbitrarily postponed the annual session of the League and in not having attended this meeting after having advertised it in press and circulated the agenda to the members of the League Council."—A. P.

TELEGRAM FOR MAHATMA

—:o:—

Sir Earnest Hotson Sends A Packet.

Leaders And Pressmen Exchange Greetings

POONA, Aug. 15.

The scene at Yeravda Jail was not so barren of incident to-day as on the past two days. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar went in at midday half an hour later than the time announced and they were joined by Mrs. Naidu almost immediately. The room in which the conversations are taking place is just over the gate and has windows on three sides. Two of these looking out on public road were closed to-day though they had remained open till the tag end of yesterday's conversations, when a small group of pressmen awaiting outside were rewarded by glimpses of Sardar Vallabbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Vairamdas Doulatram, who waved hands to pressmen. Pressmen eagerly responded.

The closed windows to-day were presumably a sequel to this fleeting exchange of greetings. An hour after the conversations started to-day two messages were delivered at Jail, one a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi which was brought by a telegraph peon and the other a small packet brought by Sir Ernest Hotson's chauffer.

WHAT CONGRESS LEADERS WANT.

Result Of Yeravda Conference.

POONA, Aug. 15.

After the conclusion of the Conference with Mahatma Gandhi and Pundits Motilal and Jawaharlal, which lasted nearly three hours, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar made the following statement:—

During our present visit to Poona, we have made three visits to the Yeravda Gaol. The leaders of the Congress have addressed a letter explaining their position and their points. We are submitting the letter to the Viceroy for his consideration. We hope to interview His Excellency the Viceroy later.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

In an interview with Reuter, General Hertzog said that the right of South Africa to secede from the British Empire, if she so chooses, should be recognised at the Imperial Conference.

(See Page 8)

THEIR FACES BETRAY THEIR MIND.

—:o:—

POONA, Aug. 15.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is proceeding direct o Hyderabad (Deccan) from here on professional business which is likely to occupy him about a week, while Mr. Jayakar will stay in Bombay the next few days. Both of them have declined to state even when or by what agency they will communicate Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy.

Despite their warnings not to read anything into their facial expression, the absence of Sir Tej Bahadur's natural affableness and the deepening of Mr. Jyyakar's frown did not escape notice today.—A. P.

RED SHIRTS BUSY.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Aug. 15.

Red Shirt picketers are busy in Charsadda area.

Mr. Latimer, Revenue Commissioner, has been appointed Additional Chief Commissioner in order to enable Mr. Pears, Chief Commissioner, to devote himself more to dealing with the tribal situation.—A. P.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING SEQUEL

13 Ladies And 58 Others On Trial.

11 LADIES ACQUITTED.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15.

The case under Sections 145 and 342, Indian Penal Code against 13 lady volunteers and 58 others, who, while picketing a liquor shop were arrested on the 13th inst. opened before Mr. Isar, the City Magistrate, this morning. Under instructions from the local Administrator, the Court allowed the Crown Counsel to withdraw the case against 11 lady volunteers. One Police Inspector was examined and cross-examined at length. The accused are Mrs. Kolhi, Captain of the lady volunteers, Mrs. Parbati and 58 others. The accused are not represented by counsel.—A. P.

INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE FOR DELHI.

—:o:—

Interest On Tagawi Loans Raised.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15.

The Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance has been extended to Delhi Province. The Chief Commissioner has directed that chapter one of the Ordinance shall have effect throughout Delhi Province and offences under it shall be punishable under sub-section 188 I.P.C. and also cognizable and non-bailable.

With the concurrence of the Government of India the Chief Commissioner has increased the rate of interest on Tagawi loans to 6½ per cent. in Delhi Province with effect from 29th July.—A. P.

PUNJAB CABINET DIVIDED ON SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

The Punjab Government have formulated their views on the Simon Report. It is understood that there are more than one report.

The Service view is reported to have been stated in a joint note prepared by the Governor and the Finance Members. It supports the Simon Recommendations particularly in respect of the schemse for Provincial and Central Government.

The Muslim view is expressed by the Revenue Member and the Minister for local Self-Government. They support the All Parties Muslim Conference demands.

The Hindu Minister in an elaborate note denounces the constitutional scheme propounded in the Simon Report and stands for full measure of responsibility at the Centre and Provinces. He supports the Lucknow Pact until Joint electorates are established.—Free Press.

CHOLERA'S VIRULENCE IN KABUL.

—:o:—

Kandahar Population Completely Evacuated.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Teheran.—It is reported from Kabul that cholera has been daily increasing, and that the population has completely evacuated Kandahar. There is a serious drought in Gilan District, north of Persia and it is feared that rice crop will be damaged.—Reuter.

50 MILLION DOLLARS DOMESTIC LOAN.

—:o:—

Chinese Attempt At Rehabilitation.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Nanking.—Government announces flotation of fifty million dollar domestic loan redeemable in 1935 with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable monthly. Proceeds will be devoted to stabilisation of the monetary system and general financial rehabilitation. State Council has decided to allot 100,000 dollars for relief of Chinese sufferers in Changsha.—Reuter.

PICKETERS BEATEN AT CHARASADDA.

Temporary Hospital Prevented From Functioning.

"Red Shirts" Adopt Novel Plan.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 11. (By Mail).

The Khodai Khidmatgara (Servants of God) have started picketing of the liquor shops at Charsadda. They come very calmly and quietly in small batches. But as they reach the spot, it is alleged, they are being severely beaten by the police and the military with lathis. With the number of injured increasing daily, the national workers improvised a temporary hospital under the supervision of Dr. Khan Sahib an I.M.S. Officer.

HOSPITAL CEASES FUNCTIONING.

But, the Assistant Commissioner, by promulgating an Order under section 144 has stopped the hospital from functioning. The wounded were removed to the District Board Hospital, Charsadda. It is reported that the Assistant Commissioner has said in a letter to Mian Abdullah Shah that as there is a free hospital at Charsadda, he could not allow the proposed temporary hospital; further that such arrangements would encourage the recruitment of "Red Shirts".

The District Board hospital is now refusing to receive the injured persons any more. The wounded are lying in a very helpless condition. About 23 of them have been brought to Peshawar city and are lying in Madrassa Haniffya. Dr. Khan Sahib, with his companions and Khilafat volunteers, are attending to them, but as to a large number of those who are still lying in different places it is difficult to imagine what would happen to them.

"SALAM THE SAHIB".

The volunteers, it is alleged, as they approach the spot are arrested and taken to a 'serai' where they are made to stand under the severe charges from the lathis of the police. Sometimes they are asked to "Salam the Sahib' present there, and on their refusal are again beaten. Some, it is alleged, are stripped of all their clothings, while some thrown in the dirty drains.

The Police and military is also used, it is complained, to tear off the red uniform of the volunteers, and so it becomes difficult for them to reach liquor shop in red clothing. Some of them invented a novel plan and appeared half naked with the bodies painted in red.

The picketing still continues with unabated zeal.—Free Press.

THOUSANDS OF KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS.

—:o:—

Picketing Liquor Shops.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 9.

In spite of so many obstacles "Khudai Khidmatgars", are mustering in their thousands from different villages.

On August 2 about 150 went for picketing, out of whom 50 were seriously injured as a result of beating. They were afterwards arrested.

On August 3 about 100 went out for picketing. 40 were arrested but were later released.

The liquor contractor has fled and the shop is closed but the police and military have opened one part of the shop.

As the Civil Hospital at Charsadda is not rendering any aid to the wounded and the local Assistant Commissioner has disallowed the dispensary started there by "Khudai Khidmatgars", all wounded volunteers are brought to the city for treatment.—"Muslim Outlook".

DUTT HUNGER STRIKING.

Pitiable Condition In Jail.

ENTIRELY CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD.

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Information has been received that the condition of B. K. Dutt in Multan Jail, who is hungerstriking since July 24 has grown very serious. He has lost 1½ lbs. already in weight and is passing sleepless nights. Dutt complained, pains in the stomach and all over the body. Forcible feeding has commenced in the case of Dutt as well as Chowdhury Sher Jang and Sardar Jamal Singh, who are also hungerstriking since July 25.

It is stated seven or eight strongly built Pathans held them down and then the feeding is done. Due to the resistance offered by the hungerstrikers this process is reported to be seriously undermining their already fast decreasing vitality. There has been no improvement in the general jail treatment towards them so far.

NO INTERVIEWS—AS PUNISHMENT.

All of them are kept, it is alleged, as before in very insanitary and dingy cells. It is reported that as a punishment for hungerstrike all interviews and correspondence have been stopped in case of the three prisoners in Multan Jail.

One letter addressed to Dutt by his sister, who is in Lahore at present, was returned undelivered with an intimation from the Superintendent that though weak there is no cause for anxiety about the health of Dutt and that all interviews and facilities of writing or receiving letters from relatives, etc., have been suspended by the orders of the higher authorities.

Though all connection between the inmates of the jail and the outside world have been cut off in the case of Bhagat Singh also, it is learnt that he is still on hungerstrike and is getting worse daily. He has, it is reported, lost 18 lbs. in weight. No interview has so far been granted with him inspite of his father's memorials to the Governor and Viceroy.—F. P.

"MADRAS MAIL" IN TROUBLE

—:o:—

Alleged Contempt Of Court.

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

A notice has been served by Justice Reilly on the Editor of the "Madras Mail" asking him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in respect of a headline given to a murder trial going on before the Sessions. The offending headlines were "Soldier Confesses Guilt-Davis Murdered during Spasm of Insanity."

The headlines were held to prejudice the course of the trial. Defence drew attention to it yesterday and to-day the Advocate-General referred to it. The Editor had sent a letter expressing regret. The Judge said though the Editor had expressed regret he hardly seemed to realise the enormity of what had happened. Orders were passed for issue of notice.—F. P.

NAGPUR COLLEGES STRONGLY PICKETED

—:o:—

War Council Members Arrested At Arvi.

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

Sjts. Rambhau Shrouti and Thathe prominent Congress workers and members of Taluka "War Council" were arrested at Arvi in Wardha District under Section 117 I. P. C.

Under directions from M. J. Kanitkar present President of the C. P. Marthi "War Council," Law classes were picketed this morning. The University Building where the law classes are held is surrounded by students from other institutions and Congress volunteers. Some twentyfive girl volunteers also participated. Law students did not attend their classes.

The Hislop College is also being picketed to-day.—A. P.

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M 1365

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay on 3rd, 4th and 5th December 1930. Applications received up to 30th September. Syllabus and application form supplied on receipt of five annas in postage stamps. R. B. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
E 1612

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Medical.

DEAFNESS—Whether partial or total, cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For particulars apply KAVIRAJ, 51, Beadon Row, Calcutta.
M R 2920A

COMPLETE VIOLET RAY SENAREX SETS for Doctors, Massage Apparatus, Hot Cold Air Douche (Hair dryer) Electric Toasters, Irons, Stoves, Room Heaters Frying pans, etc. of guaranteed first class non-British Make going cheap. (Special rate to trade) ask for price-list. FREDISONS INDO-GERMAN TR. CO., "Saifee House" Gowalia Tank.
M R3006

TEGARS' PHIL.
MAKES A MAN A MAN
Infallible and invaluable remedy for Debility, Inability, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite and Vitality, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Colic Pain, in all its stages.
Rs. 12-8 only.
Guaranteed cure by 60 Pills, no failure, no relapse.
Apply TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta. (1)

Trade Announcement.

AUCTION SALE—TO-MORROW (Sunday) the 17th inst., at 10 a.m. (S. T.) of very valuable decent and durable highclass complete Bunglow Furniture, Khakhi Chesterfield suit, Fancy Silver show case, Gramophone and records, E. Lamps, Centre piece, Wolsely motor car, Glasswave crockery, etc., etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, near Marina Mansion.
T R3051

DELICIOUS T Purely INDIAN concern, 5 lbs. Flowery Orange Pekoe for Rs. 11/4/2, 5 lbs. Family mixture for Rs. 6/12/. Delivered FREE. Apply:—BANERJEE Happy Valley Tea Garden, Darjeeling.
T 1285

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Concern running in profit for sale. Indian proprietor retires. Reasonable offer not exceeding Rs. 1,200. Communicate Box No 195, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3031

GRADUATES—Flowers Fade. But Portraits Last. No Better Gift for Graduation. Photos taken now will be the Souvenir of the Future. "E.O.S." STUDIO, 427, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
T R3049

FREE FREE—Amateur Photographers! Stop wasting your films and your money. Consult us for your difficulties. We give advice and teach Photography FREE PRABHAKAR BROTHERS, Opposite Rajabai Tower, Fort, Bombay.
T 1318

KHADDAR COATINGS, Shirtings, Saries, Dhoties, Dupattas, Jumpers, Printed Lihaps, Chitts, Chadars, Etenia type handkerchiefs, etc. Latest and most attractive designs. First class printing and dying in fast colours under famous experts carried out at very cheap prices. Samples and prices to Trade only. SHUDDHA KHADDAR KARYALAY. Tilak Park, Meerut Cantt.
T R3026

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—Cheapest Life Office in Capital City Earn Rs. 500, Rs. 250 and Rs. 125 scheme attractive Banking of every description transacted. Current Fixed and Savings Bank, Accounts opened. Loans Overdrafts granted. Bills and Railway Receipts discounted. Wanted experienced and capable Sole Chief Agents Organisors, Agents Managers and Cashiers for everywhere in India on pay and Commission Rs. 30 to 60// P.M. None need apply who cannot inves Rs. 80/ to Rs. 2000/ as security, Etc. Apply for particulars to EASTERN BANKING AND PROVIDENT INSURANCE Co. Ltd., Kashmeri Gate
T R2948

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING FIRM desires Mill Stores Suppliers of good standing and finance to apply Box No. 205 "Bombay Chronicle," regarding, manufacture or sale of CLOTH STAMPING INKS, SIZING MATERIALS, TEXTILE SOAPS, FINISHING OILS, etc. Superquality products in use, in local and Mofussil Mills. Please state, standing, lines handled, sales prospects, terms, etc., to elicit replies.
T R3056

Profession.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS.—Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1. Five years, Rs. 4-8 Extensive, Rs. 10. Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta, writes:—"The results are most accurate. etc." Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL. Kashimkota, Vizag pt.

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED for immediate delivery, a new or nearly new "MONTFORTS PATENT FOLDING MACHINE R. L. PATTERN". Apply with particulars to the RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS LTD., Poona.
N 1410

PUMPS of any kind, Hand and Power and capacities from Rs. 10 to 10,000, we can offer. Consult to your advantage DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
T 2(12)

Wanted.

ENGLISH FAMILY, young, refined, seeks one or two INDIAN GUESTS. Helpful, friendly atmosphere. Comfortable home, prettily situated near central Bombay. First class vegetarian food. Goode, 21a, West Hill, S. [illegible] London.
P 1372

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED would be glad to receive offers to purchase the following materials:—

1. Rem-printer Ribbons:—
Quantity. Quality and Date of Purchase.
100 Carbonum (purchased in 1929).
25 Multigraph (purchased in 1928).
2. Old Typewriters:—
Yost 21, Hemond 2, Blick 3, Remington 15, Underwood 16, Oliver 5, Oliver Carriage 1, Remington Monarch 5, Totalizer 1, Williams 3, Duplicatore 1, Junior 1, and L. C. Smith 1.

The offers should be sent in sealed envelope marked "Quotations for purchase of Rem-printer ribbons and Typewriters" before the 30th August, 1930.

Quotations should be of delivery by the press packed free at Baroda Railway Station. The articles are open for inspection during office hours at the State Press.

Baroda, 14th August, 1930.
B. T. KALE,
Manager,
State Press & Stationery Deptt.,
BARODA.
1409

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL MOTORS LTD.

At the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, duly convened and held at the Company's Registered Office on the 17th day of July, 1930, the following Special Resolution was duly passed and at the subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 7th day of August, 1930 the following Resolution was duly confirmed.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

And at such lastnamed meeting Mr. C. G. Fozdar was appointed a Liquidator for the purpose of winding up.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1930.
A. E. MASKATI,
Chairman.
1415

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th August, 1930, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Mr. H. H. Sawyer and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th July, 1930.
1315

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT JAMMU AND KASHMIR CIVIL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Stationery tender" addressed to the Controller Civil Supplies Srinagar will be received by 30th September, 1930, for the supply of various stationery articles for the period from middle of October, 1930, to the middle of October 1931. The tenders should bear the mark A. B. C. D. or E as classified below:—

A Paper and Envelopes
B Miscellaneous articles
C Blank book, File boards etc.,
D Cloth
E Type and duplicator accessories.

Tender forms A, B, C, D and E giving details of total requirements and conditions of contract obtainable on payment of -|8|- per individual form from the undersigned. Tenderers may quote for one or more groups.

C. P. KOHLI,
Controller Civil Supplies.
Dated Srinagar, the 21st July 1930.
1345

Public Notices

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

NOTICE

WITH effect from 1st September, 1930, the train service on the Broad-gauge Main Line and Branches will be revised. The important changes will be:—

(1) Nos. 15 Down and 16 Up Frontier Mail trains will be accelerated between Bombay and Delhi:—

TIMINGS.

		15 Down. H. M.	16 Up. H. M.
Bombay (Colaba)	D.	13 0	
Delhi	A.	12 5	
	D.	12 30	
Peshawar Cantt.	A.	8 45	
Peshawar Cantt.	D.		11 0
Delhi	A.		8 5
	D.		8 35
Bombay (Colaba)	A.		8 35

These trains will run to and from Peshawar via Delhi, Ambala, Ludhiana, Jullunder, Amritsar and Lahore instead of via Bhatinda route.

(2) No. 19 Down Bombay-Punjab Express will be timed to leave Colaba at 16-50 instead of at 16-30 and arrive at Delhi at 20-43 as now. This and the Up Punjab Express will continue to run to and from Lahore via Bhatinda route as at present.

(3) No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express will run to accelerated timings leaving Colaba at 5-55 hours instead of 7-25 and arrive at Viramgam at 22-44 as at present. This train will NOT stop at Church Gate, Bandra and Dahanu Road also at Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

(4) No. 9 Down Passengar will be timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours instead of 7-50 and arrive at Baroda at 20-30 instead of 21-50 hours. This train will NOT halt at Church Gate and Borivli.

(5) Nos. 9 Down and 6 up Baroda Passenger trains will have 1st, 2nd and 3rd class accommodation.

(6) No. 11 Down Passenger will NOT stop at Anshori and No. 6 Up Baroda Passenger will NOT stop at Borivli.

(7) Nos. 59 Down and 60 Up Local Passenger trains now running between Anand and Sevalia will be extended to and from Godhra as an experimental measure.

(8) The Vasad Kathana Railway will be opened for passenger traffic.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15-8-1930.
1397

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 20th September, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
JEHANGIR R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 15th August, 1930.
1408

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Re: THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)
NANABHOY H. MOOS, Esqr.
..... Official Liquidator
and
K. VAZHAMPATTA KALAITHIL KRISHNA MENON .. Claimant.

To tax bill of costs of the Official Liquidator between party and party pursuant to the Judge's Order, dated the 14th day of August, 1928, and between attorney and client.

Messrs. PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that all persons concerned should attend me at my Office on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1930, at 12-15 o'clock in the afternoon to proceed on the matter herein specified.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1930.
(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Taxing Master.
1407

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

GEORGE HORACE PERCIVAL, Deceased.

Pursuant to a Judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, dated the 14th day of July, 1930, and made in an action in the Matter of the estate of George Horace Percival, deceased, Florence Percival (Widow) against Charles Ivory Letton Percival, 1930. P. No. 1393, the Creditors of George Horace Percival, late of Royal Yacht Club Chambers, Bombay, and formerly of 2, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta, deceased, who died on the 23rd day of October, 1927, at Royal Yacht Club Chambers, Bombay aforesaid are, on or before the 22nd day of November, 1930, to send by post, prepaid, to Herbert Cecil Sugden, a member of the firm of Hill, Dickinson & Co., of 112-113, Fenchurch Street, in the City of London, the Solicitors for the abovenamed Florence Percival, their full Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Judgment unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders.

Every Claimant holding any security is to produce the same before Master H. W. Jelf, at the Chambers of the Judge, Room 315, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of November, 1930, at twelve o'clock noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims.

A Claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with particulars of his claim the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom notices to the Claimant can be sent.

Agents: WATERLOW & SONS, LIMITED,
London Wall,
London, E.C.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1930.

HILL DICKINSON & CO.,
112-113 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.
1414

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 637 OF 1930.

Re: Messrs. MANU BROTHERS, a firm, carrying on business as Provision Merchants at Gunbow Street, within the Fort, Debtors,

Ex-parte: Messrs. SALEBHOY & CO., a firm, Petitioning Creditors.

On the 14th day of August, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as Insolvents.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1413

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO TILE MERCHANTS, BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS.
SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MOSAIC CEMENT TILES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Messrs. Golwalla Kapadia & Co., attorneys for the party concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. S. Kopti & Co., of Mint Road will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 20th August, 1930 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Room the following:—

1417 ex s. s. "Blitar" Crates 1700 square meter Italian Marble Mosaic Cement Tiles: 8 x 8.

128 Crates 157-1/2 square meter borders 8 x 4 and corners.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days of the Sale. Inspection of the stock can be given by appointment. Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained and the patterns and samples can be inspected at the Sale Room of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
313, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE CHARM OF

JABAKUSUM

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF SILKY SOFT HAIR PRIDE OF WOMAN MAN ALWAYS ADMIRE.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ld. Calcutta.

Chorus of Felicitations! (From 1915)
Multitude of Testimonials!

"Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja"

Real Boon to Suffering Humanity. Registered.

The Most Infallible Specific for Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Venereals, Menstrual and other Irregularities of Women and Diseases resulting from Youthful Indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. Unparalleled in Imparting New Life and Energy, Regaining Radiant Health and Rejuvenating the System.

Special Medicines Prescribed in very Chronic and Acute Cases. Consult in Person or by Correspondence.

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd.

(Ayurveda Ratna Paudit Dr. N.V. Sriramacharlu—Founder.)

(Complete Literature and Agency Terms, Free on Application.)

Manager:—V. RAGHUPTHI, B.A., B.L.

Post Box 151, MADRAS. | *Agent*—Wilfred Fliezer, 53, Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay. | Tel. "Kalpam" Madras.

HERE ARE A COUPLE OF LATEST CERTIFICATES.

V. J. PATEL, Esqr.
Ex-President, Legislative Assembly Says:—
The Glasses that Messrs. Baliwalla & Homi prepared for me, have given me entire satisfaction. I wish them every success in the business.

GEORGE SLOCOMBE, Esqr.
Says:—
I have found the Glasses you Supplied me very satisfactory.

We Manufacture in our Factory all kinds of Optical Lenses and Spectacle Frames,

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING PROGRESSIVE OPTICIANS.

Pioneer Manufacturers in India of Optical Lenses & Spectacle Frames.

FOUR SHOW ROOMS IN BOMBAY:
279, Hornby Road, 361, Kalbadevi Road, Parel and Dhobi Talao, Next to Anjuman Fire Temple.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TRACEABLE TO SHIFTING POLICY OF GOVT."

—:o:—

Why Indian Merchants Support The Movement.

The following are the extracts of a speech delivered by Sjt. M. L. Dahanukar, Vice President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, at the third quarterly general meeting on Friday the 8th inst:—

The period that has passed since we last met has been very exciting and uncertain in the history of this country, particularly from the point of view of commerce and industry. Although it be a fact that the acute depression in the country is largely the consequence of the world depression, it is necessary to recognize that the economic policy of the Government of this country has also contributed to it. The fixing up by Government of the Exchange at the unnatural and higher level and the steps taken by them by means of deflation etc. to maintain the same, as also Government's traditional policy of indifference towards Indian industries have further helped to make the situation more acute. If any recent examples be needed it is enough to point out how the Government behaved at the time of the Cotton Tariff Bill in the Legislative Assembly and how shifty and dilatory has been their action in respect of such an important question as the reservation of Coastal Traffic. On both the occasions it has been crearly demonstrated that Government of India have not really the interest of India at heart but that they are anxious to serve as best they can the interest of British Trade and commerce. To quote yet one more example, the Report submitted by the Tariff Board on the question of protection to Indian Chemical Industry has been lying with the Government of India for over a year. They have so far neither published the Report nor their resolution on it!

If some merchants have thought of suspending their business altogether for some time in the present uncertain situation, they cannot be blamed altogether! If business community have expressed their sympathy with the present political movement and if in places they have actually supported the same, it is due to their realisation this time, that they undoubtedly stand to gain in the end like other classes in the country.

The present political movement has its origin in the keen disappointment of the people, and the moment it is seen that there are definite possibilities of an honourable settlement it will cease. But it is necessary to point out at the same time, that it will not be surprising if wild and irresponsible utterances of people like Churchill and Burnham and doubtful and cautious language used by responsible statesmen, may stiffen the attitude of Indian people and goad them on to extreme measures by making it clear to them that for Swaraj they must depend on their own unaided efforts. The Report of the Simon Commission has justified the boycott put upon it by all the organized political parties in the country. Businessmen as a rule love peace; but when even they seem to welcome such stormy days, it is upto those, who happen to hold power, to pause and think!

The memory of the Military regime at Sholapur, an important commercial and industrial town, is still fresh in the minds of many, how the Military authorities harassed the merchants and what loss had to be sustained by the merchantile community. I take this opportunity to make it clear, on behalf of Maharashtrian merchants, that people are still suspicious about the entire Sholapur trouble and about the happenings in the Martial Law regime.

"CITIZENS ROBBED OF THEIR LIBERTY".

It is a matter of extreme regret that we should have to witness the strange spectacle of having on the one hand responsible Ministers of the Crown like the Secretary of State for India declaring their willingness to peacefully settle the Indian political problem by means of a Conference, and on the other hand discovering the members of the officialdom in the country trying to make an atmosphere unfavourable for such a settlement by means of all possible actions! The various Ordinances issued by the Viceroy are uncalled for and have robbed the citizen of his liberty. The petty officials throughout the country seem to have become jubilant over this accretion to their power and they have begun to use it without rhyme or reason, each according to his caprice and fancy, the result being eccentric, not to say silly, orders issued by such officials in various places! Heart rending excesses such as beating the unarmed and non-violent Satyagrahis with Lathis and rushing horsemen into thick crowds of people are perpetrated in various places and are taking place very fequently! One would certainly like to know if these things are calculated to create an atmosphere of peace! They are doubly so when we know that peace pourparlers are being carried on at present with the approval of the Viceroy. The situation, already bad enough, is made worse by such tactless and rash exercises of power. It would be truly statesmanlike to inquire as to why and how the spirit of civil revolt has taken such firm hold of the people's minds throughout the cuntry. Occurrences like the one mentioned here are destroying the very foundations of the British rule. It will be a great calamity if people begin to think that the present rule is not a "rule of Law" but that it is the "rule of Lathi". 'Civil Disobedience' and 'no-payment of tax' movements are, it must be frankly stated, directly traceable to Government's shifty and extremely dilatory policy with regard to the question of Swaraj. People are as much needy of peace as the Government are. If Government really desire to have an atmosphere favourable to peace, they should boldly annuonce a general amnesty for all political prisoners and at once abrogate all repressive measures as a gesture; and at the same time they should declare their readiness to concede the country's legitimate demands. It must be pointed out here that no settlement would be final unless the most powerful and organized political party in the country, the Congress is a party to it.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika", writes:—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has been nominated Acting President of the Congress by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. There have been many chameleons among Moslem leaders. Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Safi Daudi, Mr. Yakub, Mr. Abul Kasem,—are a few among many. Mr. Jinnah also may be taken as one of the number. The one man who has stood as a rock among so many land-slides is the present Acting President of the Congress. A good Mussalman, a vastly learned man and yet a nationalist to the core—he is a prince among men. There are others, we are aware, in the Moslem community, but he stands, head and shoulders, above the rest.

A PROCESSION OF SWADESHI ARTICLES.

The Secretary of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, writes under date August 11:—

Under the auspices of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a procession will be taken out on 31st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.). The merchants, dealing in Swadeshi articles and the mill-owners, having Indian management, are requested to bring swadeshi articles well arranged in Motor Lorries and register the same at the office of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, during office hours (8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. S.T.). Public are requested to take part in the procession. Detailed programme will be published hereafter.

Acknowledgments.

—:o:—

We have received from the Gold Filled Button Manufacturing Company (Post Box 2181, Bombay) sample sheets of coat buttons with photos on them of almost all prominent leaders, viz., Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Motilal, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel... The Company have also manufactured Khadi and silk Khadi buttons.

We have received from Messrs. Pratapshinh & Co. (J. K. Building No. 1, Fort, Bombay) sample of "Drinco". It is claimed as a good substitute for tea or coffee.

Mr. T. P. Bannerji of the Happy Valley Tea Estate, Darjeeling, has sent us samples of Flowery Orange Pekoe and Family Mixture Tea manufactured at his Estate. Both the qualities are good.

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT FERRIES SANGH."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to my letter to press dated 29th ultimo I beg to inform you for the information of all Prabhat Ferries that "Akhil Bharat Prabhat Ferries Sangh" is an independent body having an independent management.

The provisional board is appointed and the consutution is being printed.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. CHAUDHARI.

INDIAN INSURANCE CO.S & GOVERNMENT LOANS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If the Indian Insurance Companies were to invest their income in establishing Industries such as manufacture of Slates, Buttons, Cutlery, Padlocks, Paints, Machinery parts, etc. which are the articles of necessity and which are imported here from foreign countries, it will be a great boon to the country and relieve a great deal of economic stress on the people by giving them employments.

The object of establishing Tata Industrial Bank was to give relief in finance to small indusutries. If the capital of the Indian Insurance Companies were collected by forming a different Syndicates consisting of experts on different Technical subjects and by appointing foreign practical experts in the beginning to train the Indians in such industries, then one of the objects of the present Boycott movement in solving the economic condition of the country will be gained a great deal. Otherwise without opening of new industries the Boycott of foreign goods is meaningless and the energy spent in making the Boycott successful would be wasted in the end without any permanent gain to the country.

Formerly in 1908 during the time of the Boycott movement of the partition of Bengal many small industries such as manufacture of Nibs, Pencils, Holders, Biscuits, Cutlery, etc. were started but most of them had been closed for want of expert knowledge and experience in producing cheap and fine goods like the imported ones. The few that have struggled through all these years have been producing now good articles after so many years experience. But these instances are very few.

I would therefore suggest, in order that that the same mistake should not be repeated now, that if people think of starting industries here, they should do what Japan did before, she began to manufacture goods for her own country and for other markets. What she did, was that she started her different industries under the management of foreign experts and at the same time in order to train her own people in different industries, she sent her students to different foreign countries for training in various industries.

If the Indian people were to do likewise, the country will be full of all kinds of industries and the economic condition of the country will be greatly improved.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.
Bombay, July 31.

Rugby—King Feisal of Iraq on leaving England addressed a telegram to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald expressing to the British Government his sincerest thanks for the hospitality which he enjoyed during his stay in London of which he says he takes with him many pleasant memories. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in reply says:—"It was both pleasure and privilege to entertain Your Majesty and His Majesty's Government is gratified to learn that Your Majesty enjoyed your visit."—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The German cricket team now in England visited the Oval on Monday as the guests of Mr. Leveson-Gwer, President of the Surrey County Cricket Club. They were shown over the pavilion and ground and inspected the pitch now being prepared for the fifth test match which begins on Saturday. They watched the match between Surrey and Middlesex, and lunched with the President.—B. O. W.

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Written in Plain English. It tells how to enjoy all the pleasures of our life, how to increase Physical Power, Brain Power, Memory, etc., etc. Please apply at once.

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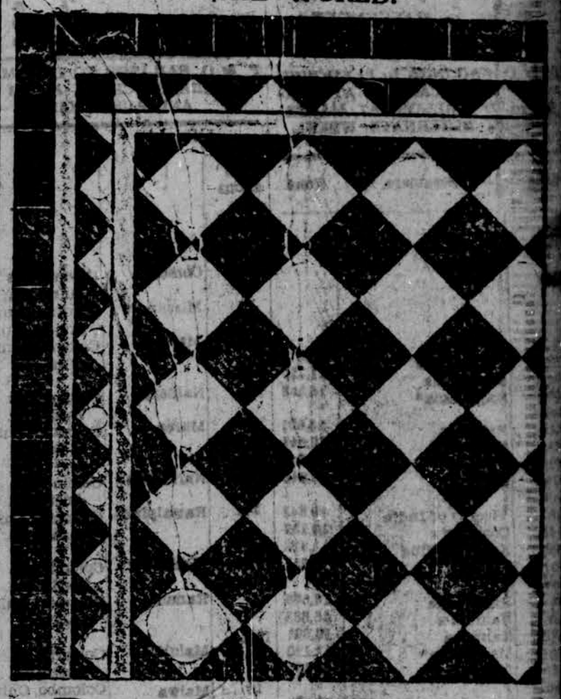
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY

144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOBAY

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Bombay Samachar Panchang

(GUJARATI CALENDAR)

of

Samvat 1987

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
13th		
15th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
12th	Mooltan x	20,547
20th	Ranchi	16,640
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,089
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,848
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	U	D
Single	£93	£83	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	89

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£58	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£53
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Nov.	DUMANA	8,437
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,433
1931.		
9th Mar.	DUMANA	8,437
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,433

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£84	£70	£56
Return	£113	£106	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
16	Comoria	Colombo & Australia.
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
18	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
15th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
20th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru ..	11th Aug.	20th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Honolulu Maru..	8th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	24th Sept.	8th Oct.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 855.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136—487, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22027.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Laves
uwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5843	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakuzaki Maru ..	10500	...	@23 Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	...	@21 Oct
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct	82 Oct
Haruma Maru ..	10500	....	4 Nov

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept..	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct .	15 Oct.

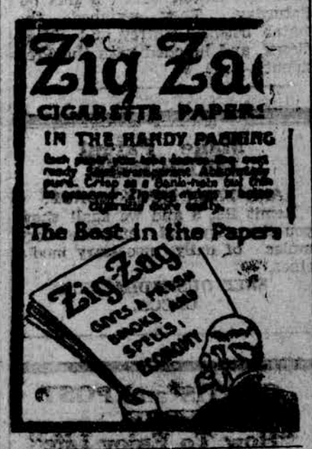
Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279 and 23739
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves :—
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 16,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.



BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. ESTABLISHED 1880.

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaffa
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amounts of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Sullion Exchange, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	80,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 24th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. C. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Have you Tried

ULCERINE (regd.)—The greatest harmless antiseptic Ulcer healer ever manufactured in India. Without operation cures Fistula, Piles, Foul sores, Sinuses, Poisonous boils, all skin diseases. It also plays miracle in operated wounds. Ask for Free Booklet. KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

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SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and tingly jet-black. This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use.
Price:—One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial Re. 1-0, postage 1 to 3 phials Re. 0.
On remittance of Re. 1, a sample phial is sent free of postage.
Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
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INSURANCE.

The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930.

Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.

Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000

1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.

REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

Insure Exclusively with
INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
And THEREBY HELP the Attainment of
ECONOMIC SWARAJ.

EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established in India 17 Years ago.

Managed by Indians, For the Benefit of Indians.
Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns.

UNIQUE TERMS TO AGENTS.
HEAD OFFICE:
55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy Holders.

Enjoy Carefree Health

DO you know that lack of *Calcium* (lime) in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium Food, is now recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles (Calcium deficiency) and come back to real, undisturbed health.

"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains," writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food to-day.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

BY APPOINTMENT

SHALIMAR

PAINT MAKERS IN INDIA SINCE 1902

"CORRUGOL"

(Regd.)

RED, GREY & WHITE READY MIXED PAINT FOR BETTER PROTECTION OF

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Tele: COLOUR, BOMBAY.

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10½ SIZE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH

NICKEL SILVER **Rs. 10** ONLY

Our "Mohka Lever" is a new member of "Mohka" family. For neatness of shape, finish of the case and quality of the movement our "Mohka Lever" tops the list. Anybody who wants a sound wrist watch at a very moderate price must select our "Mohka Lever."

MOHANDAS KAMALSY,

13-14, MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY.

Film

White Teeth turned dull by Film

The new way dentists urge to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance—to combat dental troubles

SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that ... on teeth.

... n feel film with your tongue ... ippery, viscous coating. It ... teeth and gets into crev... ays. It absorbs stains ... d and smoking, turns ... "off color" and clouds ... e. Germs by the mil... in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it. Start today.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

M1-3

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Syndicate Report For 1929-30.

The Syndicate has laid before the Senate on the occasion of the Annual Convocation a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees held on the 21st August 1929, from which the following extracts are given.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

This Examination was held at 13 centres in the Presidency. Of the 13,011 candidates registered for the Examination 4,391 qualified for Matriculation and 1,864 for the High School Certificate under rule 13.

Of the successful Matriculation candidates 3,682 were Hindus, 245 Parsis, 208 Indian Christians, 233 Mahomedans and 23 Jews. 207 Candidates were ladies.

INTERMEDIATE EXAM. IN ARTS.

This examination was held in 8 Centres. The total number of candidates registered for the examination was 2044 of whom 996 passed.

Of the successful candidates 66 were ladies.

B. A. DEGREE EXAM. (PASS AND HONOURS.)

This examination was held at Bombay, Poona Ahmedabad and Karachi. The total number of candidates registered was 1,141 of whom 717 passed. Of the 498 candidates who offered to be examined for honours 407 candidates passed 23 with first class honours, 207 in second class honours, 177 in pass class.

Of the successful candidates 49 were ladies.

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF M. A.

Of the 319 candidates registered for the examination, 110 passed, of whom 7 were ladies.

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF B.COM.

The total number of candidates sent up was 102 of whom 43 passed and 57 failed.

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF B. T. (MARCH 1930.)

The total number of candidates sent up was 119, of whom 97 candidates including 15 ladies passed the whole examination (including 5 placed in the first class and 57 in the second class and 35 pass.)

EXAM. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. Sc.

Of the 773 candidates registered for the examination 280 offered to be examined in the subsidiary subjects only under Ordinance 3. Out of these latter candidates, 215 passed, 50 failed, 10 were absent and 5 had their admission cancelled.

300 candidates, passed the whole examination, and 215 passed in the subsidiary subjects only.

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF M.Sc.

Total number of candidates registered for the examination was 49, of whom 39 candidates (including 18 with Distinction) passed the examination, including one lady.

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF B.Ag.

126 candidates were sent up by the College of Agriculture, Poona, out of whom 116 passed. In the M. A. G. Examination there were 13 candidates who had submitted theses; of these 6 passed the examination.

EXAM. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. E. (CIVIL) (October 1929.)

The total number of candidates registered for the examination was 22, of whom 11 passed.

SECOND EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF LL. B.

This examination was held at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi. The total number of candidates was 572, of whom 316 passed including 3 ladies.

FINAL M.B., B.S. EXAM. (PART 1, NEW REGULATIONS.)

The total number of candidates registered for the examination was 119, of whom 47 passed including 6 ladies.

FINAL M.B.S. EXAM., PART 11, NEW REGULATIONS.

The total number of candidates sent up by the Medical Colleges was 161, of whom 45 passed the whole examination.

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF M.D.

There were 20 candidates of whom only 3 candidates passed.

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF M.S.

Out of the 12 candidates 5 passed.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Chancellor's Medal (Mathematics) has been awarded to Ganesh Nilkanth Chafekar, of Sir Parashurambha College, Poona.

The Viceroy's Silver Medal and the Lady Reay Silver Medal—Have been awarded to Miss Mathura Ramrao Nadkarni, of Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, Bombay.

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarships.—T. Chandulal Chhotalal Shah, M.Sc., of Baroda College (Applied Chemistry), and Rohidas R. Hattiangadi, M.Sc., of Royal Institute of Science, Bombay (Chemical Engineering).

The Chatfield Prize and the Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship have been awarded to Miss Indumati Nayampalli, of St. Columba High School for Girls, Bombay4

The George Pope Scholarship—and the Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal have been awarded to Shashidhar H. Bhat, of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

The Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship.—To Sarojini Mehta, of University Schoo of Economics and Sociology, Bombay.

Scholarship for Foreign Study has been awarded to Lady Barzorji Boohariwalla, M.Sc., of Royal Institute of Science, Bombay (Wireless-Technology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London).

NOTABLE EVENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, who succeeded Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as the Vice-Chancellor of the University in March 1929, died on February 20, 1930.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan was appointed to the office of Vice-Chancellor on April 5, 1930, and took upon himself the execution of the office on the same date.

Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur, M.A., I.S.O., retired from the office of Registrar after having held that post for an unbroken period of 28 years. The Syndicate, in view of Mr. D. J. Wadia's intimate knowledge of the working of the University as Assistant Registrar, have appointed him to the office of University Registrar.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

To consider the serious situation arising out of the withdrawal by the General Medical Council of England, of the recognition of the Medical Degrees granted by Indian Universities for the purpose of registration by the General Medical Council, and to suggest measures for safeguarding the interests of the Indian Medical students, graduates, and the Profession, this University took the initiative in convening a Conference of the delegates of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities.

The Conference was held in the Convocation Hall of the University on May 5 and 6, 1930, when Dr. S. K. Vaidya, one of the delegates of the University, was unanimously elected to the Chair. The Conference passed unanimously in all 16 resolutions covering practicly the whole field of Indian Medical Education.

Important matters were dealt with by the Committees appointed by the Syndicate during the year. The Syndicate appointed Committees to report on the following more important of the matters which came up before it:—

The proposition to locate the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun and the general organization of the Indian Medical Research Department.

Application for the affiliation of Ismail College, Andheri.

Providing hostels or approved lodgings for women students of the University.

The bill to provide for physical training, military drill, and rifle practice for boys attending educational institutions in the Presidency.

Professor K. R. Kanitkar's proposal to give a grant-in-aid to Colleges for introducing compulsory physical training in them.

The Academic Council has appointed Committees.—

To draw up a complete scheme of studies for the Matriculation Examination and for the creation of a University Department of Chemical Technology.

Mr. A. B. Dhruva, Principal of the University College, Benares, and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University was appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the year and delivered a Course of six lectures on "Some Problems in the History of Sanskrit and its derived Languages."

Dr. V. L. Suryavanshi, Prince of Wales Fellow, delivered a course of six lectures on "Modern Developments in Thoracic Surgery with special reference to the Surgery of Pulmonary Tuberculosis" at the Grant Medical College.

The Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., delivered in the University Lecture Hall a course of six lectures on "The Development of Architecture in South India."

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

The Academic Council has appointed a Committee consisting of two Principals, two Professors, two Head Masters and one Educational Inspector to draw up for consideration by the Council a new scheme of studies for the Matriculation Examination. The Committee began its work in March 1930 and is expected shortly to submit its report to the Academic Council.

The total number of schools on the register is at present 333.

In the University School of Economics and Sociology, personal attention was paid to all research students and such others as desired it. Demonstrations of methods of research were held from time to time to rouse interest in carrying out original investigation.

On the termination of the services of Mr. K. T. Shah as Professor of Economics in the School Mr. Dwarkanath Gosh was appointed Reader in Economics.

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INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

Official Review Of Its Progress.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

"The year 1929-30 was one of marked progress in ever direction of the activities of the Indian Stores Department. The Industrial unrest, which adversely affected the turnover of the preceding year, had abated before the close of the year, and on the whole more tranquil conditions prevailed" thus writes Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, Chief Controller of Stores in the Administration Report of the department. The revised rules under the rupee tender system which will regulate the purchase of stores (other than printing and stationery stores) by all Departments and officers of the Central Government and of the Provinces other than Governor's provinces, have been framed. With the object of giving effect to the policy of the Government of India of making purchases of stores for the public servile in such a way as to encourage the development of the industries of the country to the utmost possible extent, consistant with economy and efficieniy, they prescribed that preference in making purchases will be given to articles in the following order:—

Firstly to articles which are poduced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose.

Secondly, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the pupose:

Thirdly, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India, provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality:

Fourthly, to articles manufactured abroad which used to be specially imported.

These rules are expected to widen materially the scope of operations of the department.

VALUE OF CONTRACTS INCREASED BY 19 P.C.

The value of contracts entered into for the supply of stores during the year increased from Rs. 3,60,48,000 to Rs. 4,29,26,000, or by 19 per cent, in spite of the continued downward trend of market prices, and economies effected by the extension of measures of standardisation and bulking of demands, which have marked the operations of the Department.

The fullest possible advantage was taken of the resources of India in meeting the demands placed on the Department and as a result a large quantity of business was placed with the Indian manufacturers. The textile stores purchased by the Department were, as in the past, almost entirely of Indian origin and manufacture, or were manufactured in India from imported materials. There was also a considerable increase in the value and proportion, of engineering, hardware and miscellaneous stores, wholly or partly manufactured in India.

INDENTS ON INDIAN STORES DEPT. LONDON.

There was a further marked reduction in the number and value of indents on the London Stores Department which were examined by the Department during the year. On the other hand, items of larger value were challenged as compared with the figure for the preceding year.

As compared with the year 1928-29, an appreciably larger volume of work was dealt with by every section of the Inspection Branch, including the Metallurgical Inspectorate and the Government Test Houses. The value and tonnage of stores inspected during the year increased from Rs. 5,42,33,106 and 2,18,764 tons to Rs. 7,47,99,137 and 3,43,109 tons. The number of tests and analyses carried out at the labouratories of the Metallurgical Inspectorate and the Government Test Houses at Calcutta and Bombay increased from 12,953 to 14, 273. A substantial portion of this large increase in the turnover of the Branch is due to an unusually heavy accumulation of work in the preceding year, but, even allowing for the abnormal carry-over from that year, the result of the working of the year under review was very satisfactory.

Enquiries were received during the year from the principal Works and Buildings officers, Air Ministry Works and Buildings Department, Royal Air Force, Aden. Resident Royal Airship Base, Karachi, and the Prison Commission, London, regarding facilities offered by the Indian Stores Department for the purchase of stores. The Government of India permitted the Department to undertake work on their behalf and orders aggregating Rs. 13,887 were placed for store of different descriptions on behalf of the first two of these authorities.

LACK OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR INSPECTION.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies entrusted to the department the inspection of certain tents and poles ordered from Cawnpore for the Palestine Government. The work was undertaken with the permission of the Government of India and the value of stores inspected during the year amounted to Rs. 20.740. Cast iron pipes and specials, of Indian manufacture, weighing approximately 1.000 tons were also inspected during the year on behalf of the Singapore Municipality. One of the reasons which has been advanced in the past as militating against the consideration of tenders from Indian manufacturers for the supply of stores required by the British Crown Colonies has been the lack of suitable arrangemnt for inspection and testing of the supplies before shipment. The facilities offered by the Indian Stores Department in this direction open the way to overcoming these difficulties. The Union of South Africa, to which the position was explained, through the Indian Trade Commissioner, London, has agreed to consider tenders from India for the supply of the Union Government requirements, accepting inspection in India as equivalent to inspection in London.

The final accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Department for the year 1929-30 are not at present available but a provisional account has been prepared by the Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department, after taking into consideration the adjustments expected to be made in the supplementary accounts. It will be observed that the improvement in the financial position of the Department, which was anticipated, has materialised and the working expenses, including all indirect charges, have been reduced from Rs. 1.8 per cent rupees earned in the year 1928-29 to Rs. 1.38 in the year 1929-30.

Mention was made in the Report for the year 1928-29 of the arrangement arrived at with the Railway Board in August 1928 under which they purchase on behalf of the state railways of several descriptions of stores which are usually obtained on annual contracts, was entrusted to the Indian Stores Department.

VALUE OF RY. STORES INCREASED BY 41 P. C.

The arrangement was in force for the first time, for a whole financial year, during the year 1929-30. The value of stores ordered on behalf of State Railways 40,03,555 or 41 per cent. that is from Rs. 98.02,309 to Rs. 1,38,05,864.

The company-worked railways, which were also invited to participate in the arrangement; entrusted to the Department during the year additional business amounting to Rs. 6,27,727 or 105 per cent. over and above the purchases effected on their behalf during the preceding year. The total value of orders placed during the year on behalf of Railway Administrations in India amounted to Rs. 1.50.46,000 as against Rs. 1,04,05,000, during the year 1928-29 and Rs. 76,11.000 during the year 1927-28 preceding the arrangement concluded with the Railway Board in August 1928.

The list of stores transferred to the Indian Stores Department under this arrangement was re-examined by the Railway Board, in consultation with the department, and several additions were made to it during the year. The question of making further additions to the list in the light of experience acquired is under consideration, and it is hoped that the value of purchases on behalf of Indian Railway Administrations will very materially increase.

An arrangement was also arrived at during the year with the Indian Post and Telegraph Department by which that Department agreed to entrust the purchase of a larger volume of stores to the Department. As a result the value of orders placed on behalf of the Posts and Telegraphs Department increased from Rs. 10,03,767 to Rs. 38,68,485.—A. P.

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"IMBECILITY" IN HIGH PLACES.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is no exaggeration to say that, the eyes of the world have been turned of late towards the City of Bombay. A year ago, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber told me, in all seriousness that, if there was no improvement in the industrial situation in Bombay, the City "would soon sink to the level of Surat," and that "Grass would be found growing in Hornby Road. I can't say about the grass, but it seems that Bombay is fast "sinking to the level of Surat." We cannot agree with the bulk of what Mr. Arnold Ward has been sending home to the "Spectator," but he was certainly outspoken occasionally in his criticisms of the Bombay authorities. He very properly pointed out that, the villagers in Gujerat "respects Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel because he brings the case." This he proved during the Gujerat floods, "when he had the distribution of the large sums of money raised in relief." He achieved, "a considerable success when, owing to the administrative imbecility of the Bombay Government, the no-tax campaign in the Bardoli tauka was found to be based on a genuine economic grievance." Mr. Ward has surely hit the right nail on the head. Every year, every month, every week, every day, what do we see? What have we seen these many years, in every branch of the administration, but sheer "administrative imbecility"?

A distinguished Indian told Mr. Ward that, the "remedy" for Bombay and India's misfortunes was only to be found in—"a stern, unbending economy in the administration," and a "national economic policy to develop the resources of the country." Compared with Western countries "the Indian administration may be economical, but it is not so in relation to the income of the Indian individual. It tends to grow more expensive, partly because of the Reforms of 1919, added to cost at the top, and because of the incessant demands for better pay, in all ranks." Because of the entire absence of vision, and statesmanship, relief was given to the Bombay textile industry when it was far too late to prove of any value. But as Mr. Ward rightly says when it comes to give, "it is our misfortune never to give generously." When a certain, amount of Protection was at last given to Bombay, we were idiotic enough to spoil everything by the introduction of the principle of British Preference.

This was a curse, because it is the badge of fiscal servitude. When protection was given, the miserable grumblings of the Lancashire interests, copiously cabled to India, were naturally exploited in the Indian Press, and conveyed the natural impression that every fiscal measure in India is subject to the good will of a section of the British electorate. That is why the whole atmosphere in India is completely poisoned, against all British interests. It is entirely our own fault, it is the result of our folly of our own "imbecility" and especially the "imbecility of the administration." Having reduced Bombay to the "state of Surat," it is almost useless to talk, at this time of day, about a "national economic policy" etc. Only a truly "national Government," will now be in a position to do anything in this direction. No other Government will have a "ghost of a chance." It is of no use passing lofty and pious resolutions, about "being more careful and thoughtful in future," when a house has been reduced to ruins. The same "pitiable imbecility," is displayed in coping with the so-called "Bombay Disorders." Our Home Member, appears to be of the opinion that he can "administer Law and Order," by issuing fatuous "fatwas" from his Poona office, or from the roofs of Bori Bunder.

If we are to believe in the old maxim of "trusting the man on the stop," it seems to me, reasonable to expect the man in whom we are asked to place our 'Trust'—to be often somewhere 'near the spot.' But what do we find? The Department of "Law and Order" is situated on a Plateau over a hundred miles away from the spot." During the rains, we find this "Department" in Poona. During the hot weather in Mahableshwar, and during the cold weather the man on the spot does truly make some effort to be "on the spot" health and weather of course permitting. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the whole country, and not only Bombay, is "in the grip of an emotion—the craving for Swaraj"—as Mr. Arnold Ward puts it? "Law and Order" should be in charge of a competent person.

So far from being disturbed, that there is so much unrest in the land, the marvel is that there is so 'little' of it. There is very little indication as yet, that, the surge for self-Government has to any great extent disturbed the "absence of mind" of the average elector in England in relation to India.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

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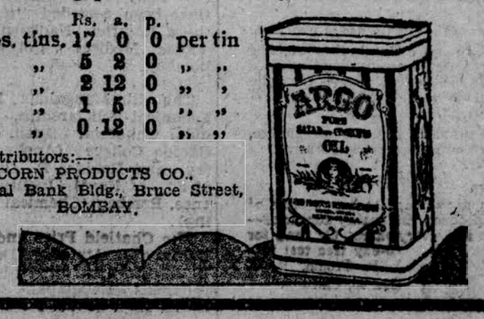

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—:o:—

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of Bombay Students' Union will be held to-day, (Saturday,) at 4-15 p.m. at the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society French Bridge, when a Working Committee will be elected.

MATUNGA NATIONAL FLAG MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the above Committee and the Matunga Residents Assn., a public meeting will be held in Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) at 9 p.m. on Saturday the 16th inst.to support Sjt. Shivdas Chapsey's resolution to hoist the National Flag on the Municipal Corporation Building. Messrs. Shivdas Chapsey, the representatives of the "F" Ward in the Corporation and other leaders will address.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer Rawalpinli" arrived London on Friday the 15th instant.

MALAVIYAJI TO SPEAK AT DADAR AND BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the G. Ward D.C.C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at Shivaji Park Dadar. Pundit Malaviya and Sjt. V. J. Patel will address the gathering Pundit Malaviya will also address a public meeting at Bandra at 4-30 p.m.

G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

The following office-bearers were elected at the annual General meeting of the Union held on the 10th inst. for the ensuing year (1930-1931):—

President: Mr. R. S Ruikar.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. G. K. Phadke, G. R. Chitale, D. B. Kulkarni.

Gen. Secretary Mr. R. A. Khedgiker.

Organising Secretary Z R Choudhery.

Secretary Messrs. B. L. Salvi, and D. L. Pathak.

Comrade G. K. Phadke wil act for President till Comrade Ruikar is released from Jail.

ALL INDIA SWADESHI INFORMATION BUREAU.

The office has been removed as from 1st August 1930 from "Alice Building," Hornby Road, Fort, to the Swadeshi Museum located at Bhaskar Mansion, Near N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4.

ON THE PROOFS OF GOD'S EGISTENCE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver the second public discourse on the "Proofs of the existence of God" in English at Ratiboi's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, today (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

A Social will be held in the Instituto Hall, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) today (Saturday), to celebrate the 47th Anniversary of the Instituto.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA.

The Fourth Anniversary of this School to be held to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Theosophical Society Hall, French Bridge.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, presiding.

CONCERT AT HIRABAUG.

The tickets of the concert to be held by the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya at Hirabaug C. P. Tank Road to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) will be available at the Office of the Desh Sevika Sangh, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. at Sukhanand Dharamshala.

AURANGABAD CRICKET.

—:o:—

In a one-day cricket match that was played at Aurangabad between the Osmania College team and the G. I. P. Gymkhana of Manmad, the latter won by 3 wickets and 29 runs.

SHIVAJI PATHAK VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Two volunteers from 'Shri Shivaji Pathak, Bombay were arrested on Thursday evening while they were picketing near 'Mu'ji Jetha Market,' opposite Kanga and Co., their names are Devji Rudha and Laxuman Anaji.

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—:o:—

PICKETING SEWIKAS.

All Sewikas who are picketing in the morning and afternoon are requested to be present at the appointed time.

The evening groups of Sewikas have not to go for picketing today (Saturday), but have to attend the special meeting to be addressed by Malaviyaji.

MALAVIYAJI'S LECTURE FOR SEWIKAS ONLY.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji will address a meeting of Sewikas to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at Sukhanand's Dharamshala. The lecture is exclusively for Sewikas only. All Sewikas must be in uniform. Those Sewikas who attend only Charkha Classes and have no uniform must come with the lady instructors in charge of the different classes. Sewikas actually picketing at present should know the names of their group leaders so as to occupy the reserved rows.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

A concert will be given by Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya for the benefit of Desh Sewika Sangh on Sunday at 6 p.m. at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road. Selected national songs will be sung by experts in Rag-raginies.

STRI ZARTHOSTI MANDAL.

Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute.—The annual sale of this Institute will be held on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant respectively, at 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. The sale consists of fancy and useful work and industries done by needy Parsi women.

"Raymond Mills Carriage Held Up."

—:o:—

In our yesterday's paper it was published under above headline "It is alleged that a complaint was lodged by the said firm (Vallabhdas Kanji and Co.) whereupon the 3 volunteers were arrested by the seargents." The owner of the said firm asks us to say that the said firm had nothing to do with the lodging of the complaint.

STOP PRESS.

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy's statement in promulgating the Peshawar District Martial Law Ordinance relates the facts of the Afridi attack and proceeds to state:—

"Some villages in the area near the city and Cantonments have been deserted by their inhabitants through terror and from others women and childen have been sent to the city for refuge, while in others the Afridis have received food, shelter and active assistance from some elements at least amongst the villagers. With the assistance of ill-disposed villagers the tribesmen, though they are believed to have sustained considerable casualties, have generally been able to evade any decisive contact with the troops operating to evict them.

Local authorities, civil and military have represented the insufficiency of their powers under the ordinary law for dealing with the menace thus created and have asked for the proclamation of martial law in Peshawar district. They have at the same time represented that it is their desire that the proclamation of Martial Law in this area should be accompanied by the minimum of disturbance to the comfort and tranquility of all peaceable citizens and by the least possible dislocation of the normal functions of civil administration.

After giving a careful consideration to their representations, I have decided to accede to their requests and have accordingly, under the powers conferred upon me by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, promulgated an Ordinance which brings martial law into force in Peshawar District.

The Ordinance empowers the General Officer Commanding Northern Command to take regulations for administering martial law and to delegate his powers in this and all other respects.

It is his intention at once to delegate his powers to the Chief Commissioner North-West Frontier Province, who will be the Chief Administrator of martial law. The Ordinance also provides for other matters necessary to secure speedy and complete restoration of law and order and in particular, for the constitution of special courts, should these be necessary.

It is not the present desire of the local authorities that these should be constituted, and it is my earnest hope that ordinary courts will be able to deal with all offences under the Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder. I trust that the measures now in progress and under contemplation will speedily restore peace to Peshawar District and will allow the early withdrawal of this ordinance".—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG OVER CORPORATION.

—:o:—

Mandate To City Fathers.

"We want the national flag to fly over the Corporation building!" This was the unanimous verdict of the Municipal voters of Bhuleshwar given at a crowded meeting held in the Bullion Exchange Hall on Friday night. A resolution giving a mandate to the City fathers to support Mr. Shivdas Chapsey's move to hoist the national flag over the Corporation building was passed at the meeting.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey who was present at the meeting announced that he was going to move the resolution regarding the national flag at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation. Among others who attended the meeting were Messrs. M. N. Talpade, Wadke and Narayenlal Bansilal (Corporators) and Pandit Govind Malaviya.

Mr. Narayen B. Deshpande, President of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, who took the chair, declared that it was a shame that the premier Corporation in India had not yet thought fit to fly the national flag over its building. Even smaller Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, he pointed out, had taken this praiseworthy step like Poona, Satara and Belgaum Municipalities.

The resolution giving a mandate to the Corporators to support Mr. Chapsey's move was proposed and seconded by Sjt. Chotubhai and Sjt. Nandlal Kavi, respectively.

A HUMILIATION.

Mr. Narayenlal Bansilal said that it was a humiliation to them to discover that at a time when the whole country was fighting for the national flag, when thousands of young men had gone to jails in defence of the flag, there were some corporators who said that they did not recognised that flag. He asked the voters to bear in mind that they should not return candidates in future elections who deliberately flouted the wishes of the people and injured their national feelings. (Cries: They dare not flout our wishes. They will be branded as traitors!)

Pandit Govind Malaviya said that the time had come when every public body should fly the national flag. The Corporation claimed to reflect public opinion and it would be a matter of lasting shame if the Bombay Corporation threw out the resolution. He appealed to the people to fight for the cause for which the national flag stood, namely, the freedom of the country.

Mr. Talpade said that the Corporation would be honouring itself if it hoisted the national flag which represented the aspirations of the people.

After Mrs. Kantiben Khandwalla and other speakers had addressed the gathering the resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE'S INFORMATION BOX

Refer To The Following Lists Of Your Necessities.

BUY SWADESHI GOODS

For manufactures and dealers of the following see the "Bombay Chronicle" of the undermentioned dates:—

1. Khadi, 28th July, 1930.
2. Hosiery, 29th July, 1930.
3. Biscuits, Brilliantines, 30th July, 1930.
4. Hair Oils and Perfumes, 5th August, 1930.
5. Chemicals and Drugs, 6th August, 1930.
6. Soaps, 7th August, 1930.
7. Stationery and Office requisites, 9th August, 1930.
8. Tiles, Glassware, Earthwares and Pottery works, 11th August, 1930.
9. Combs, Brushes, Buttons and Bangles, 12th August, 1930.
10. Toys, 13th August, 1930.
11. Boots, Leather and Leather goods, 15th August, 1930.
12. Locks and Cutlery goods, 16th August, 1930.

Further lists will be announced in the "Bombay Chronicle" during the next week. If any more information is required, the Bombay Swadeshi League will be pleased to give the same.

HOW THE BOYCOTT TELLS.

—:o:—

Britain's Decreasing Trade.

Bombay Aug. 15.

The total loss in the British overseas trade during the month of May, 1930, was £28.3 million and £15 million in June, 1930. According to the figures received by cable to-day the total loss in British trade for the month of July, 1930, amounts to £24.1 million. During last June there was some hope for revival but July figures, beyond all doubts indicate that the boycott movement started in this country is telling seriously on the British overseas trade. Comparing last month's figures with those for July last year, the shrinkage in the value of trade appears alarming. June is usually as less active month for exports, showed a loss of £15 million, but July figures, indicating a loss of £24.1 million after making due allowance for the fall in values of commodity, show that August will tell a more gloomy tale

TOTAL IMPORTS.

	Millions
July 1929	93.5
July 1930	85.2

TOTAL EXPORTS.

July 1929	66.5
July 1930	50.7

Total loss of trade £24.1 million in July.

In the following table we show total Imports and Exports:—

(Millions.)

	July 1930	June 1930	July 1929
Imports	93.5	83.4	35.2
Re. Exports	7.9	7.8	6.6
Exports	66.5	42.8	50.7
Total Exports	72.4	50.7	57.4
Excess of Imports over Exports	19.0	32.7	27 8

FIRST CONCERN OF THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Workers' Welfare, Say Meherally.

A well-attended meeting was held in 2nd Bhat Wadi near the Royal Opera House on Thursday evening to welcome back Mr. Y. J Meherally who has been recently released from jail. Mr. P. R. Lele the Vice-President of the War Council, presided.

The President, Mr. Manekbai Vakil, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhley, Miss Krishnakumari Sardesai and Mr. Joshi delivered short speeches. The speakers eulogised Mr. Meherally's services to the national cause congratulated him on his sacrifices and assured him that the fight that was begun when Mr. Meherally was out of jail had continued relentlessly during his absence and it would continue till they achieved their goal.

BEYOND ALL EXPECTATIONS.

Mr. Meherally in a short speech thanked the audience for honouring him. As one of those who had been working from the very beginning he said that though the response that the public of Bombay gave to the Congress call was beyond all expectations still he and his colleagues were confident from the very beginning that they would not fail in their object because they were working for a just cause and their movement was based on truth.

FOUR OBJECTS.

He said that they had four objects before them in Bombay the first was to bring round the workers to the Congress, secondly to bring round the Muslims, thirdly to organise a national militia, and lastly to make the movement a truly mass movement. The events during the last four months show that they had achieved great success in those directions. The workers, some of whose leaders had gone to the extent of insulting the national flag on the Independence Day on Chaupatty, were now definitely on the side of the Congress and it was a fact now that if anybody tried to say anything against the Congress in the Parel area the workers were not prepared to listen to him. He referred to the coming "Labour Week' and said that it was to be organised to bring all the workers into the Congress-fold by assuring them that the Congress would always stand by the workers and peasants of the country, their welfare would be its first concern and when the Congress Raj was established in the country the workers would not have to suffer as they were suffering to-day and then their leaders would not have to rot in Meerut Jail for over a year.

MUSLIM REACTIONARIES SILENCED.

Proceeding, Mr. Meherally said that their efforts to bring round the Muslims to the Congress had been equally successful. While in January their meeting in a Muslim locality was broken by the Muslims to-day the tables were turned and the reactionaries found it difficult to address Muslims.

Mr. Meherally was then profusely garlanded and the meeting came to a close.

SWADESHI CLOTHS from INDIAN YARNS

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THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CLOTH

Plain and Fancy, Grey, Bleached, Dyed and Printed, Coarse and Fine.

AT MILL PRICES.

RETAIL SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

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(2) SANDHURST Rd. Opp. Marwadi Vidyalaya.

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AMRITSAR, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA and INDORE

MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI, NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL. } Liquidators.

PRABHAT FERIS.

—:o:—

Tomorrow's Functions.

The National Flag Salutation ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at the following places between 6-30 a.m. and 9 a.m.:—

(1) Bhora Chawl, Lamington Road, opposite W. I. T. Club.
(2) Gokul Gally, Dadysheth Agiary Lane.
(3) Tata Chawk, near Chowpatty Bandstand.
(4) Badam Wadi, opposite Jinnah Hall.
(5) Hira Baug, C. P. Tank.
(6) Kamer Building, Cawasji Patel Street.
(7) Dadyseth Agiary Street.
(8) Laxmi Pavilian, Khar Road.
(9) Morarji Chawl, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi.
(10) 1st Bhatwadi, Girgaum.
(11) Tulsiwadi, Tardeo Road.
(12) New Bhatwadi, Girgaon.
(13) Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon.
(14) Akkalkote Lane, Kandewadi, Girgaum.
(15) R. K. Buildings, near Victoria Gardens.
(16) J. Hassam Buildings, Lower Parel.
(17) Amritwadi, Girgaum.
(18) Arya Nivas, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.
(19) Harharwala Building, Pothawdi.
(20) Near Vithoba's Temple, Wadala.
(21) Tarun Bharat Seval Dal, Sewree.
(22) Parvati Building, Thakoredwar.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 881, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

(JANUARY NEW 1931.)

New York, Aug. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	12.05
To-day's Opening Rate	11.99
Difference	—.6
To-day's Closing Rate	11.97
Difference	—.8

Broach Expectation A-M Rs. 220

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

(JANUARY NEW 1931.)

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	6.63
To-day's Opening Rate	6.63
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	6.42
Difference	—.21

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 15.

Silver Ready	16	3	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver Forward	16	3	0
Lower	0	2	0

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Shravan	46	14	0
Bhadrava	46	12	0

SWADESHI BANGLES

In our factory Bangles of all colour and of all sizes are prepared. They excel more in beauty than the foreign Bangles. They are not jointed as the foreign ones. They are very cheap. For sample send 4 Annas Tickets.

Address :—

S. K. AGNUR, Bangle Factory,

Post Ghodgeri Dist. BELGAUM.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 43/5 Highest Rs. 43/9 Closing Rs. 43/3

—:o:—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 439/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 77/ per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21-9-9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-7-3
Mint Gold 2nd "	21-9-9
Silver Ready	46-13-0
Silver 1st Settlement	45-9-0
Silver 2nd "	43-6-0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Broach	190/196
Oomra,	
Bengal	152/158
Mathia	162/170
Khandesh	165/172
Akola/Khamgaon	166/174
Nagpur/Wardha	175/183
Barsi/Kurduwadi	165/170
Jalna/Aurangabad	167/172
Nagar/Vambori	162/170
Purna/Parbani	167/175
Khandwa/Sanavad	168/176
Indore/Ujjain	172/182
Miraj/Sangli	215/223
Coompta	213/228
Tirupur/Cambodia	285/295

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta—

Aug-Sept. per cwt. 8|5-1|4

Oct-Dec. per cwt 8|3

C and F Bombay—

Aug-Sept. per cwt 8|5-1|2

C and F Karachi.—

Aug-Sept. per cwt. 8|5-1|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 14.

Fair Rio, Coffee, (No. 7, quality) Spot 7-1|2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

October close at s 7|3 3/4d—1 1/2d.

December close at s 7/4d—1 7/8d.

March close at s 7/5 1/8d—1 3/4

Wheat Chicago Market:

September per bushel dol 89 3/4 up 1 1/8

December per bushel dol 95 1/8 up 1

March per bushel dol 99 7/8 up 1 1/8

Argentine Linseed quotations:

September 18.08 up 2

October 18.05 up 2

Don't Suffer any longer from the Torture of PILES

Abscess, Fissures.

Use this wonderfully efficacious and magical cure, that will not only stop the pain—the itching—the burning and the agony of Piles promptly, but will cause the Piles to shrink and disappear for good.

Over 100,000 Doctors recommend Recto-Serol. It is obtainable for Rs. 2 or Rs. 11 for six boxes at a time, of all leading Chemists and Stores or from the agents. Write now for "Medical Booklet" and the numerous unsolicited testimonials

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SPECIAL QUOTATION For the WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

Please Apply to above.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lb. Cargoes Aug-Sept. sellers 36.

Barletta Russo, per 61 1|2 lb. Cargoes. Aug-Sept. sellers 35.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Afloat sellers 37|3

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, August sellers 36|6

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Head Office, BOMBAY.
INSURE YOUR CARS with the VULCAN Insurance Company, Limited.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
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2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort,
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Bldg., Marine Stree

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Uncalled Capital ..Rs. 16,03,800
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Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,06,619
Permanent Disability benefits free.
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Manager.

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OF
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Krishna Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay 2
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Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1930.

THE DIE-HARDS' DEFENCE.

—:o:—

With the approach of the session of the Round Table Conference the British Imperialist Press is busy providing a barrage of arguments why the Indian demand for Home Rule should not be satisfied and how the only basis for the solution of the Indian problem lies in the virtual acceptance of the Simon recommendations. In Fleet Street the voice of those who desire to assert that the Simon recommendations are of no value in helping to effect an honourable understanding with India is a voice in the wilderness. Even the "Daily Herald," with its ever increasing anxiety not to embarras the MacDonald Government, is cautious now regarding the attitude the Round Table Conference should adopt towards the Simon Report. The "New Leader" is the only journal of influence that pleads for regard being given to the views of those in India whose co-operation, after all, is necessary in the working of future Indian "reforms" but as these people, the vast majority of Indians who demand at least the "substance of independence" are dubbed "irreconcilables," bent on asking for something "which Britain with the best will in the world" cannot give, what they say is persistently misrepresented in the Tory and Liberal Press, their leaders are vilified and emphasis is laid upon that comfortable delusion of the British governing class that the minorities in India will be amenable to whatever "offer" Britain will make.

Earl Peel's article on the Simon Report in the current number of the "Empire Review" is an epitome of Die-hard views regarding Britain's Indian policy. The ex-Secretary of State for India who recently paid a visit to this country to study the political situation has evidently been unable to shake off his Bourbon mentality in spite of personal touch with the large number of Indian politicians he is reported to have met for informal discussion. His defence of of the Simon recommendations is thorough. What he is afraid of is the "danger" of the discussions at the Round Table Conference—he wrote before the MacDonald Government had given in and accepted the representation on that body of the Opposition Parties. At the Conference, he says, "time may be wasted in passing resolutions about immediate Dominion Status and practical results be entombed in a wilderness of words". To escape from this disaster, he proposes a remedy. He suggests that "the Report of the Commission be taken very definitely as the basis for discussion and that the views of the Conference be ascertained on its salient proposals." Not that the Conference should neglect the hope of softening Indian resentment, "the bitterness of the defeated hopes and expectations". "I would suggest," says his Lordship, "that practical considerations should have precedence, while the more entrancing political generalities should be confined to resolutions when the Conference is terminating its labours." Here is an eye-opener for our Liberals and Neo-Liberals and the 'Jo-Hukmies' who are anxious to argue India's case in London. Earl Peel's suggestion is typical of the attitude of the Tory Party towards the Conference. "Practical considerations" so clearly set forth in the Simon Report which declares that Indians may receive the grant of a sort of Dominion Status in some distant, invisible future, should be discussed first. One of these, of course, must be the safety of the "Security Services" from the onslaught of Indian criticism regarding the question of their control, another of them must be the problem of Imperial Defence, necessitating the retention of large military burdens on India and after a number of similar questions have been disposed of, "entrancing political generalities," for example, an academic discussion of the phrase "Dominion Status" may be taken up and resolutions be moved regarding this minor matter at the fag end of the Conference. As it is well known that Britain is "already committed" to the principle of advancing Self-Government in India there will be no difficulty at all from the British side of the Conference in framing these "resolutions" in suitably mellifluous language. And the Indian delegation will return home with that precious bundle of resolutions in their pockets.

But there is one disquieting feature about the Simon Report which troubles Earl Peel. "Leader of Indian political opinion" are artful dodgers. They "have proceeded according to plan". His Lordship explains the conspiracy. "They have done their utmost to discredit the Report in advance, and therefore can hardly be expected to give it an impartial study." However, there is a little ray of hope. "The weight of this great State document is beginning to tell." Earl Peel remembers the Muslims. "The Muslims have already put forward their criticisms and show in what way the proposals made fall short of their own claims." He hopes that "as time goes on, we may expect more reasonable views from different minorities in India." In an outburst of panegyric Earl Peel reminds his countrymen what the "great State document" offers India. It offers Indians, "Self-Government in the Provinces, the laying of the foundations of a Federal scheme which will unite Provinces and Princes in one all-embracing unity and the scheme for Imperial and Indian defence." Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in a recent address in London tore to shreds the claim that the Simon Report really proposed to offer any of these things. But then, of course, Mr. Sastri is no longer in a "reasonable" mood. There will, indeed, have to be a radical change in the British view of what is "reasonable" before India can honourably participate in the Round Table Conference.

DOMINIONS AND INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

The interview that General Hertzog has given to Reuter is significant. There has been some difference of opinion regarding the exact interpretation of the definition of Dominion Status laid down by the Balfour Committee of the Imperial Conference in 1926. General Hertzog will have none of equivocation. "Under no conditions could he admit of uncertainty on it and when the report of the last Conference granting independent status for Dominions comes up for confirmation it will be made clear that the right of South Africa to secede is to be maintained." His insistence on independent status for the Dominion finds an echo in his reference to the economic aspect of the Conference. He would have a trade preference agreement with Britain provided "Britain extended similar preference for South African products and provided the agreement was for a definite period". This is broadly the attitude of other Dominions also. Out of the Conference, therefore, may well emerge a number of bilateral treaties concluded for a definite period without prejudice to the economic independence of the particular Dominion. There are treaties already existing between Canada and U. S. A., and South Africa and Germany. Thus there are signs to indicate that the Conference, while summoned mainly for the purpose of solving economic problems, will definitely confirm the basis of relationship of a Dominion with Britain, namely, voluntary inter-dependence carrying with it the express right to secede from the mother-country. If the Conference does this, as it cannot but do it, then it will be an epoch-making Imperial Conference, and will set many fears as also, many hopes, at rest.

FOOLISH BAN.

—:o:—

The Stewart mentality seems to have possessed the bureaucracy all over India. There is no province in which the spirit of competition with the District Magistrate of Guntur has not shown itself in the shape of an absurd order or two. One, therefore, need not be surprised to find that the Punjab Government have also entered the lists to contest the championship of bureaucratic futility. They have banned a film entitled "Mr. Patel's Procession.' We understand, however that the Punjab Government have not taken this action in the interest of Mr. Patel himself whose picture on the screen might have incited the audience to violence against the ex-President of the Assembly. The order is really under the Cinematograph Act but no further explanation seems to have been vouchsafed. This is a grave omission. In the interests of the public the Punjab Government must immediately say which prohibitory provision of the Cinematograph Act applies to Mr. Patel. He is evidently a dangerous man. But what is the particular danger?

We hope the bureaucracy will realise the folly of banning films which record Indian events of public importance. These events may be unpalatable to it, but it is a serious infringement of the rights of the Swadeshi cinema industry and an unwarranted interference with the liberty of Indian audiences to see on the silent screen events in which the whole nation is deeply interested, to prohibit films depicting public processions and gatherings. Some time ago the Government of Bombay banned the exhibition of the film depicting Gandhiji's historic march from Ahmedabad to Dandi. The film has a world-wide importance, but the Government of Bombay and other Provincial Governments evidently smell "sedition" in it. The resolution passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday requesting the Government of Bombay to remove the ban should be an eye-opener to them regarding the intensity of public feeling on the subject. When there is so much talk of "conciliation" about, why should they not seize this opportunity of satisfying the public demand on this minor point?

"BOYCOTT AND MILLS"

—:o:—

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 13th instant, may I say that it is necessary for millowners, merchants and everybody concerned to co-operate to keep the local mills working fully? The present position and also previous mill strikes are not to the benefit of the labourer or for that, anybody else other than a few up-country mills and foreign producers of cloth, though I doubt whether there is any foreign cloth in existence to produce the present position.

My own view of the position is that the biggest cause of the trouble is world-wide and is principally due to the heavy fall in the price of cotton. The uncertainty of the political situation has something to do with the trouble as also has the boycott on certain mills classed as non-Swadeshi, but the two latter are very minor compared with the first reason and I feel that if prices of cotton were stabilised at the present ruling rates or a little higher, we would have heavy buying of piece goods and there would not be too much enquiry as to whether the goods were from Swadeshi or non-Swadeshi mills.

I think mills are quite prepared to sell and perhaps even to sacrifice with a view to keeping things going full swing. The trouble is to find out what the correct level should be; for cottons of various grades have fallen in erratic proportions since the last heavy sales of Bombay piece goods were made, for example, first class Navsari or Surat styles are only available at a fall of Rs. 20 from their highest price of the season, whereas Broach cotton is down Rs. 30 in practically the same district. It is obvious, therefore, that cloth and yarn made from Broach cotton can be reduced in price much more than cloth and yarn of the medium and finer counts, where the fall in cotton has not been so big.

The trouble is that too many people are following the quotations for the hedge contract as an infallible guide to what the price of cloth would be and are making mills sell on the basis of the hedge contract. As before mentioned, this basis is perfectly alright for yarns made from Broach cotton but it would show a big loss to mills if the same basis were adopted for staple styles.—Yours etc.

ONE IN THE KNOW.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

ABOLISH VISAPUR JAIL.

THE GOVERNOR'S DUTY.

(By A. B. CHOTHIA.)

The gruesome accounts of the present condition of the notorious Visapur Jail, as given by a Committee of four responsible citizens of Bombay, reveal a state of affairs which, if the facts are as reported, would put to shame any governing authority in the world. These facts are luckily inquired into by the Committee in the presence of an I.C.S. District Magistrate and Collector as well as the Jail Superintendent and the Jailor. There remains, therefore, no ground whatsoever for any misstatement or inaccuracy.

The Government, I am sure, are fully aware of one fact—viz., that in no part of the civilized world—excepting India—those wall-less extra mural convict gang-jails with barbed wires and hedge of thorns, with all the attendant horrors of an open jail, are ever put in use against educated political prisoners whose "crimes" do not involve the least moral turpitude.

Even with the abolition of the disgraceful belle chain system, which enchained prisoners at night in former times in this Bastille, the present sleeping sheds, ten times worse than cattle ponds, have been used for the purpose of accommodating 110 prisoners in each barrack in a space of about two feet per each prisoner. I leave it to Sir Frederick Sykes to judge for himself this huddling together of educated human beings, devoid of any criminality in them, like packed sardines—a treatment which would bring down torrents of resentment and anger in other countries with an immediate demand for inquiry as regards persons responsible.

DEHUMANISING.

To judge from the Committee's report the bathing and feeding arrangements of our domestic animals are infinitely better and much more wholesome at home than those at Visapur. The latrine and urinary arrangements as described by the Committee are shocking. And what can one say of the dehumanising compulsion of sitting on one's haunches with hands resting on toes for minutes together before a prisoner's turn of entering a latrine comes, and of walking naked to some distance and do the washing from one jug both for washing and drinking purposes!

It is a sad reading in the report that half the number of persons out of over 1,100, have been suffering from one sort of illness or another, chiefly dysentery and diarrhoea, within less than three weeks on account of the alleged bad food and filthy sanitary arrangements. The accommodation in the Jail Hospital, which provides twelve cots only, for 65 indoor patients, speaks for itself. The rest were made to shift for themselves to suffer silently in agony.

A QUESTION.

The first and foremost question the public of Bombay have a right to ask Sir Frederick Sykes and his Government in this affair of jail administration in the presidency is this: Would your Home Member or any other member of your Executive Council, have ever dreamt of putting half a dozen European or Anglo-Indian felons, much less a single white-skinned political prisoner, even for a day in such a prison, assuming the correctness of the facts mentioned by the Committee, and faced the consequences? The press and pulpit would have surpassed the seismic shock of Japan, demands of recall of the Viceroy and the Governors would have been made by the Press, and British women would have held public meetings sympathising with their "dear boys" in a far off heathenish country.

The public of Bombay comes to one conclusion that His Excellency was not perhaps put in possession of the past history of Visapur and its present deplorable conditions, and in the absence of the same His Excellency was prevailed upon to grant permission for its re-opening.

May I therefore appeal to His Excellency in the name of humanity to undo the mischief of his advisers, and pay an immediate personal visit, as was done by his predecessor, Sir Leslie Wilson, satisfy himself with the correctness of the reports and order the said jail to be closed and abolished for ever if the allegations of a reign of terror and other serious charges of inhumanities and horrors are found to be correct?

This is the least a Governor, keen on justice and humanity is expected to do.

PROPAGANDA & LITERARY CRITICISM.

—:o:—

MUST TRUTH WAIT FOR BRITISH CERTIFICATION?

(BY WAYFARER.)

The "New Statesman" notice of Col. Osburn's book on India is characteristic not only of the snobbishness that even the British literary critic prondly cultivates and displays without self-consciousness. ("We never know whether it is you that deceive the world and God, or if it is yourselves that you deceive", as the Arab said to an eminent English writer), but also of the crude propaganda in favour of Imperialistic interests which does not spare the neutral territory of English letters and thought from invasion.

A NATIONAL VIRTUE.

The general tendencies of this snobbishness were expressed, not very long ago, when certain "highbrow" literary journals heckled, so to speak, M. Remarque when his "All Quiet on the Western Frontier" received the recognition it deserved from the Continental 'litterati' and the educated world, in general. Other writers of warbooks like Herr Ernest Glaeser of the 'Class 1902' fame received more or less similar reception from this class of critics in England who tried to fling the mud of faint praise at these Continental writers with shouts of "pacifistic propaganda", "post-war realism" and other choice 'cliches' of the science of literary criticism (a hot-house, sickly plant tended by Imperialist horticulture) with what results we know only too well.

TWO-EDGED SWORD.

The gross and jarring political bias underlying the "New Statesman" notice is obvious partisanship that is certainly unworthy of any literary criticism. But it is redeemed, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, by the fact that it enables the Indian reader to form an idea regarding the character and general worth of Col. Osburn's book which has been publicly banned by the British Government in India. The notice, indeed, is calculated to increase the popularity of the banned book in America, England and other countries and men and women of mental independence in those countries will certainly turn to its pages to discover if truth need wait for the British critic's certification before it reached the impartial mind that is not obsessed by the distorted perspective (as the worthy Mr. Wedgwood Benn might say) of the "lost dominion". While the statements contained in this notice deserve examination, it may be offered as a criticism in itself of itself.

SOUTH AFRICA TO DEMAND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

"Also Right To Secede, If It So Chooses!"
GENERAL HERTZOG.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Madeira.—General Hertzog who is "en route" to London to represent South Africa at the Imperial Conference, interviewed by Reuter said that the Conference's recognition of South African independence was of paramount importance. Under no conditions could he admit of uncertainty on it "and when the report of the last Conference granting independent status for Dominion comes up for confirmation it will be made clear that the right of South Africa to secede is to be maintained."

Referring to the economic problems before the Conference he said that the South African Government were prepared to enter into a trade preference agreement with Britain over a definite period, provided Britain extended a similar preference for South African products.—Reuter.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Anti-Congress Propaganda.

The "Bande Mataram" of Lahore publishes an amusing report of a meeting of zemindars held in village Rasulpur in the Shaikhupura District. The report has been "humbly submitted" to the Viceroy and the Governor of the Punjab and, as our contemporary points out, it is such material on which the Government base their weekly appreciation of the Indian situation. Here are some items. Ghulam Rasul exposed the unpatriotness of Indians and spoke against the Congress. Sanaullah recited a poem against Gandhi. Mohad Bukhsh recited a poem against the Congress, Jamaluddin recited a fine poem and so on. Prominent mention, for obvious reasons, is made of Chaudhri Fateh Din who organised and financed the meeting. Bhai Mul Singh, Chaudhri Makhan Singh and Ram Singh secretary. Among the resolutions passed two were concerned with taxes and revenues, one was in appreciation of the "honesty" of the local sub-Inspector who was to be awarded a medal and one about issuing anti-Congress posters. The humour of meeting held to counter-act Congress propaganda but losing the main emphasis in its resolutions on other matters might not have struck the authorities. Indeed, it could not. But even bureaucratic commonsense was expected to detect the utter ridiculousness of the information that this village meeting of zemindars had been attended by 2,000 persons.

Overdoing It.

We have received from the "Jewish Agency for Palestine", a London institution for the advancement of Jewish rights in Palestine, a series of documents, dealing with subjects which have recently been productive of acute controversy between the Arab and the Jew, such as the position of "the Palestine Arabs under the British mandate" and "financial aspects of Jewish reconstruction in Palestine." These "Palestine papers", of which five have been sent to us, are rank propaganda in favour of Jewish immigration and are written in a manner to induce the reader to believe that the Jewish colonist has been the instrument of saving the Arab worker from starvation. But the statistical tables given at the end of the series are an illuminating commentary upon the working of the British mandate under which "in the public services the chief posts are held by the English civil servants" and on the gradual but steadily increasing process of depriving the Arab of his political status and his economic opportunity. He is very welcome to the Jewish colonist as a labourer, but he is welcome in no other sphere. As propaganda these "Palestine papers" are an example of "overdoing it".

"Absolute Difference."

As a faithful exponent of die-hard views regarding the grant of genuine Home Rule to India, the "Saturday Review," in its latest issue, emphasizes the "danger" to British interests of withdrawing the British Army from India and as such withdrawal is "unthinkable," it is out of the question, of course, to grant India even Dominion Status. The journal remarks: "With every desire in the world to meet India's claim to Self-Government in the most liberal spirit, there can be no withdrawal of the British Army from India, or the work of a hundred and fifty years would be undone in as many days"! The "Saturday Review" laments that "politicians, British as well as Indian, have talked of Dominion Status without understanding how absolute is the difference between the India of today and the Colonies at the time Self-Government was granted." This line of thinking only shows how absolute is the cleavage of opinion between those who desire to continue to "hold" India by means of a military occupation and Indians themselves who realise that genuine Home Rule will be absent in a system in which they are not allowed to defend their own country.

"All Eyes On Yeravda."

The "Pioneer" is all for peace. "All eyes are on Yeravda." But "the anxiety clearly betrayed everywhere, that the peace move should not fail, is a sufficient indication that, unless civil resistance is ended, we are in for a period of greater agony the ill-effects of which will not be wiped out in a short space of time." So the real anxiety is to end civil resistance more than to achieve an honourable settlement. What is desired is unconditional surrender by India. All eyes may be on Yeravda. Indeed, they are. But those of the "Pioneer," are looking for something quite different from peace.

THE COUNTRY THAT HAS NO PATRIOTISM MUST PERISH.

Malaviyaji's Remedy For Present Depression.

BOYCOTT ALL BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS SAYS VITHALBHAI.

Cotton Merchants Meet Congress Leaders.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel addressed a large meeting of cotton merchants and mukadams and commission agents at the Cotton Exchange Hall, Sewri on Friday afternoon.

Sir Pursottamdas Thakurdas who presided said that the Congress movement was likely to continue for a many years, and in this situation he hoped the two leaders would make practical suggestions to guide the merchants and agriculturists.

MERCHANTS' SACRIFICES.

Pandit Malaviya said that in the past India was famous throughout the world by reason of the high quality of the cloth she produced. Three thousand years ago, Indian goods were exported to Rome and Greece, and later to Europe also. Now the scales were turned against India, and instead of maintaining her exports, she was importing Rs. 65 crores worth of foreign cloth. In the present movement, the foreign cloth business was ruined, yet the merchants were making commendable sacrifices.

As regards cotton business, excepting America, India and Egypt were in a bad way. India produces 60 lakhs bales of cotton every year. Yet the merchants were not prospering, because each of them was selfish, eager for more profits at the expense of his rivals. There was no organised union of the merchants, and there was no consideration for the welfare of the country as a whole.

MILLS SHOULD PROSPER.

Referring to the textile mill industry, Panditji said that in spite of the heavy import duty on foreign cloth, the industry was suffering from trade depression. The Bombay mills should be prosperous as a result of the Boycott movement. But as it is, their business is no better. Because the masses, the agriculturists, are impoverished, and have not the necessary purchasing power. The agriculturists realise less than their cost by selling their cotton, and they have no surplus money left to purchase cloth.

Another reason was that the 18 pence rate of Exchange resulted in a loss of 40 crores to the farmers. The Government who claimed to be their "ma-baps" were doing nothing to help them. The main concern of the Government was the interest of Lancashire.

LANCASHIRE FIRST.

The Cotton Committee was appointed with a view to finding how good cotton could be produced in India for Lancashire. The agriculturists in the villages have no banks or mahajans to lend them money, and so they have to sell off their produce at unfavourable rates to pay their assesment to Government. Such was the condition under an alien Government who were utilising the Indian reserve money for the financial interest of England, while they were borrowing loans from England at the high rate of 7 or 8 p.c.

HOW MILLS WERE CRUSHED.

For the last 50 years, the Indian mill industry was crushed by the cotton Excise duty. Indian cotton was sold in foreign markets and came back into India in the shape of manufactured goods at a cheap price. What a humiliating condition for India!

If the agriculturists were not crushed by taxation, they would have been in a prosperous condition. The political situation was favourable to Indian mills, yet they were not prosperous. One of the reasons was that barring a few exceptions, their working expenses were high. If the Indian mill-owners were economical in their management like those of Japan; they could make their business prosperous.

WANTED CO-OPERATION.

Continuing Panditji said that one of the main conditions of prosperity was a co-operation between the millowners and workers. If one class is hit the other must also suffer by it. By looking to the welfare of the workers, the employers would improve their own business. Both classes should be actuated by the spirit of patriotism and Swadeshi. If the millowners gave up their narrow self-interest and greed for profit, they would be soon in a fair way of developing their industry.

PANDITJI'S REMEDY.

Panditji suggested that a big syndicate should be formed with a capital of 10 crores, which should buy up all the 30 lakhs bales of cotton, and prevent them from being exported. The mills should then work double shift to produce cheap cloth. The first step of Swaraj was to preserve the country's natural wealth in the country. The country that had not the passion of patriotism goes to the wall in the world competition.

They should establish an organisation under which cotton merchants, cloth merchants and all inter-connected trades could be combined. In England there was a great agitation because 20 lakhs were unemployed. While in India crores of people are unemployed and starving, and there is none to look to them.

COMBINE TOGETHER.

Panditji again emphasised the need of starting a powerful bank or syndicate for capturing the cotton business. He was confident that if millionaires like Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla lent their support, India would win Swaraj within six months. He exhorted his countrymen to intensify the Boycott movement, and keep on the fight till the goal is won.

MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL.

Mr. Vithalbai Patel then addressed the meeting. He said that in this national struggle it was a sin for any class or community to stand aloof. From his experience throughout the country, he could say with confidence that the struggle was so keen that it would only stop when Swaraj was won. By the blessings of Almighty, India had all the natural resources necessary for a nation's prosperity, and yet crores of people did not get one full meal a day. The only remedy for this was Swaraj.

The movement had already hit the British vested interests, and if it continued sufficiently long, Government would be forced to yield. India was once considered a land of gold, and now thanks to the exploiting policy of the Government, her industries and trade were ruined. Liverpool which did not grow a single ounce of cotton has grown into a big centre of mill industry, and all that was due to the policy of the Government.

WHAT E. I. C. A. SHOULD DO.

Continuing, Mr. Vithalbhai said that if the East India Cotton Association could do something to get better prices for the cotton growers, it would go a great way to improve their condition. There were seven Englishmen on the Board of the Association. Why should this be? The Englishmen exported only two lakhs bales; while the Japanese who exported 17 lakhs bales had no representative on the Board.

Continuing, Mr. Patel said they should see that not a pie should go into the pockets of the Britishers. They should boycott British insurance companies, and British banks. They must also stop dealing with the agents of Liverpool. If the merchants want to take their share in the national fight, they must adopt this triple boycott.

INDIA WANTS SYMPATHY.

India would welcome the sympathy and support of other nations of the world. The merchants might therefore deal with other foreign nations. But they should completely boycott the British commercial interests in every possible way.

They should boycott all kinds of British goods. This was the most effective way of bringing pressure on the Government.

Sir Purshottamdas then thanked both the speakers, after which the meeting dispersed.

995 HOUSES LOOTED IN KISHOREGUNJ RIOTS

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Property Of 3 1/2 Lakhs Looted

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Mr. Prentice, Government member, said that in the Kishoreganj riots 995 houses and shops were looted and documents taken. 33 shops were looted but documents were not demanded there. From 21 houses documents were taken without looting. The value of property looted during the whole riot amounted to 3 1|2 lakhs of rupees.—Free Press.

NEW POONA "DICTATOR."

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POONA, Aug. 14.

The case against Mr. S. B. Mehendale "Dictator" of the Poona Youth League commenced this morning.

After hearing some witnesses, charge was framed under Section 117, read with Section 302 (incitement to murder) and 147 (rioting) against the accused in respect of the cyclostyle bulletin of the Youth League issued in honour of the Political Prisoners' Day.

The case was committed to the Sessions and the accused sent to the Yeravda Jail.

Mr. D. G. Pandit of the Ferguson College has been appointed the next "Dictator".—A. P.

FRANK CRITICISM RESENTED.

"NEW STATESMAN'S" REVIEW OF BOOK BANNED IN INDIA.

In its issue of July 12 "The New Statesman" reviews "Must England Lose India," by Lieut-Colonel Arthur Osburn, a work which has been banned by the Indian authorities as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel Osburn asserts or implies that Britain need not lose India, but will almost certainly do so if the English public schools are not speedily abolished and so prevented from sending their products out to the East. This is the simple thesis of a volume that is little more than a railing accusation against the system which, according to the author, is destroying the British name and power by applying the school-prefect mind to the governing of India. The book is one of the loosest and wildest of its kind. It is written with evident earnestness, but its ten chapters are thrown together with a staggering discontinuity and the most tiresome repetition. What it has to say could have been said much more effectively in one-third of the space. It starts on a note that should prepare the reader in some degree for what is to follow. "If this book had been published —as it could have been—twenty years ago," the author writes, "it might have prevented the insensate arrogance that led up to the massacre of Amritsar.'" If Colonel Osburn means what he says, then the book ought not to have been published now; for its substance is a string of incidents meant to prove that the behaviour of English people towards Indians in their own country is intolerable, and is doing more than anything else to make the British position untenable. And yet he goes on to say that he has "purposely refrained from mentioning any incidents that has occurred very recently in India." His stories are vague, they are largely hearsay, and they are undated; whereas it is obvious that an indictment of this sort could only be relevant if the narratives contained in it were recent and precise.

"REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS."

Now India, as everyone should know, teems with regrettable incidents, especially perhaps on the railways and in public and commercial offices. It could not be otherwise. The relation of the ruling race to the peoples of India involves an unnatural strain upon the nerves of the former, a strain which the climate intensifies. But Colonel Osburn, who deals in general invective, appears to have convinced himself that conditions in this respect are worse than they ever were, and he seems unable to discuss India except in terms of our peculiar scholastic institution. It is a very long time since the Government first set itself against the use of invidious and contemptuous terms, which were used by the old Anglo-Indians as a matter of course, while during the past quarter of a century it has been a commonplace that bearers and coolies alike had learned that the courts existed for their protection, especially in cases of personal ill-treatment. It is undoubtedly true that the influx since the war of British and other Europeans having no understanding of racial difficulties has brought a new element into the problem, but it would not be difficult to argue that if the inter-racial feeling is worse to-day than it was twenty years ago—a point by no means certain—the worsening is due far more to non-co-operation and boycott than to any other cause. Colonel Osburn, however, had a case; it is a pity that he should have thrown it away by reckless statement and foolish reiteration. He writes as a soldier and a doctor. It is odd, therefore, that whenever he touches upon questions of public health and social hygiene he permits himself to write nonsense—as in his contention that marriage reform and the raising of the age of consent must have shocking results in the increase of prostitution and venereal disease. He is not greatly concerned with the larger matters of reconstruction in India, although he would like to see taxation revised, the money-lender put in his proper place, and birth control encouraged. He offers a list of minor reforms, with the purpose of staving off the Indian demand for independence. Considered in that relation they may seem not a little absurd, for they include proposals for a wide extention of the Government's power of deportation. Thus it is suggested that no European should be allowed to remain in India if, after a period of probation, he has not learned a vernacular language or is judged to have offensive manners. The book, we note, is published by a New York house. This means that its author must be recognised as an addition to the company of Indian and American propagandists who, with malicious intent, are now making the most of the darker aspects of British India throughout the United States.

SATYAGRAHA AND REPRESSION IN AKOLA.

125 Undertrial Prisoners In Jail.

HEAVY LIST OF CONVICTIONS.

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 12.

(Berar.)

Mr. Wamanrao Deshmukh of Kondoli, Messrs Sampatrao Bhopale and Uttamrao Deshmukh of Hiwarkhed, Mr. V. B. Vaidya, the president of the Youth League, Akola and organiser of Akot Satyagraha have been arrested under 117 I.P.C. and 26 G of the Indian Forest Act. Two boys from 12 to 14 years of age have been arrested at Akot under 269. Batches after batches of volunteers are offering satyagraha and are being arrested.

To-day's convictions are: Mr. Dhanjibhai of Wadegaon 1 year's rigorous and Rs. 500 fine. Mr. Maganlal Shah of Balapur 8 months' rigorous and Rs. 500 fine. Mr. Bhaurao Deshmukh of Dongergaon 8 months' rigorous and Rs. 100 fine. Mr. Yeshawantrao Deshmukh one year's rigorous. Mr. Himat Bahadur of Wana gets one year's rigorous and Rs. 100 fine.

Mr. Batiram Shivram of Mana 1 year's rigorous. There are yet 125 undertrial prisoners in the Akola Jail.

Akola centre has been closed since yesterday. The log of wood brought by the Satyagrahis from the Loni Forest was auctioned in a mass meeting at Akola for Rs. 16.

PICKETING IN CALCUTTA:

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LADIES ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Of the four ladies arrested yesterday for picketing at Burra Bazar three were discharged from Lalbazar while Sjt. Bose and Dutta were sentenced by the Jorabagan Magistrate to four months' imprisonment each.

Six ladies were arrested to-day at Burra Bazar for picketing foreign cloth shops.

Of the twelve corporation Primary school teachers who were arrested yesterday for picketing foreign cloth shops at Burra bazar Baidyanath Mandal was sentenced to five months while the rest to six months' rigorous each under the picketing ordinance.—Free Press.

NEW HINDI WEEKLY IN ALLAHABAD.

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From A Correspondent.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

The Bhavishya not satisfied with the two editions (Urdu and Hindi) of the powerful magazine "the Chand", Mr. R. Saigal has resolved to bring out yet another socio-political illustrated weekly in Hindi. Preparations are in progress and the first issue is expected to be out before the end of September. It might be recalled that Mr. Saigal was closely connected with the well-known daily, and subsequently weekly newspaper of the same name which had aroused a general consciousness in these Provinces and which had to be suspended on account of repression in the year 1921.

KANARA SATYAGRAHA NEWS.

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SIRSI (Kanara), Aug. 14.

Fourteen places besides the town proper broke forest law en masse in Sirsi taluka last Monday. A large number of people including over fifty ladies in Siddapur, and three places in Kumta taluk followed suit.

Sirsi arrests total 19, Siddapur 13, besides five ladies and three men who were arrested and released.

43 Sirsi Taluk Patels resigned yesterday after enthusiastic demonstration in the town.

Weekly forest Satyagraha in various places in five taluks are decided upon.

Hanmanthrao Koujalgi, Kaka Kharkanis, Thimmappa and Naik were released on the 7th inst. at Karwar.—Free Press.

ARISING OUT OF SIMON REPORT.

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SIR MIRZA ISMAIL TO CALL IMPORTANT MEETING.

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

Complying with the wishes expressed recently in the Legislative Council, Sir Mirza Ismail who is a member of the States delegation to the Round Table Conference it is understood, is convening shortly an important meeting with a view to exchange views with the leaders of public opinion on important subjects affecting Indian States. The attitude towards an All-India Federation the desirability of the States representation in the British Indian Central Legislature, the Constitution and function of a Supreme Court for India and the Council for Greater India recommended by the Statutory Commission and the States claim for financial compensation from British India under any new arrangement are among the major topics on the programme for consideration.—A. P.

TOYO-PODDAR MILLS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C., is doing wonderful work in the cause of foreign cloth boycott and it has classed Indian Mills in two groups namely (1) managed by Indians and (2) managed by British. The cloth of the later class of mills is boycotted. In making these classification they have included Toyo-Poddar Mills in the later class. This Mill was formerly known by the name of Diamond Mills and was purchased by Seth Anandilal Poddar. With an intention of introducing the Japanese method of working the cotton textile industry in this country for experimental purposes the firm of Toyo Menkwa Kaisha Ltd. is taken as partner.

This Toyo-Poddar Mill is found in the list of "non-Swadeshi Mills," though materials produced by that Mill as far as my knowledge goes is purely from Indian Cotton. One wonders on what basis the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. have made the present classification, because I find in the classified list of Swadeshi Mills of the Coycott Committee, certain mills are included who are not only using foreign Yarn but are importing foreign cotton. And still the Boycott Committee certifies these mills as "Swadeshi."

Though I am not particularly interested in any mill concern, I wish to bring these facts before the public in general and the Boycott Committee in particular from the raw cotton trade point of view that as the cloth of Toyo-Poddar Mills is boycotted, we run the risk of being boycotted in Japan. As it is Japan is the biggest buyer of our raw cotton and we cannot afford to lose Japanese sympathy. Indian cotton growers are already hard hit and prices of Indian cotton are unduly low in comparison to other growths. The statistical situation of cotton in Bombay continues to be weak owing to importations of foreign cotton and recently the trade had to pass through a severe crisis. And if the present practice of importation of foreign cotton, namely, African and American for the consumption of our Swadeshi Mills is allowed to continue, the fate of Indian Cotton Growers will be ruined more in future than what it is to-day. And losing sympathy of Japanese Cotton buyers is likely to bring complete ruin of the Indian Cotton Growers. Thus the Boycott committee, instead of helping the cotton growers in this country and encouraging Swadeshi Mills, would be indirectly promoting foreign cotton growers at the expense of poor Indian Cotton farmers.—Yours, etc.,

"COTTON-GROWER."

NATIONAL FLAG AT FERGUSSON COLLEGE

(By P. R. LELE B.A., LL.B.)

We are hearing that there is trouble in the Fergusson College over the question of the "National Flag". I for one cannot understand it. The National Flag should not have been lightly hoisted on the Fergusson College. But now that it has been hoisted, it cannot be allowed to be taken down. Whoever may be controlling the affairs of the Fergusson College, the students are the real masters of the prestige of the College. The National Flag stands on the Fergusson College and shall continue to stand. The students willl not deserve to be called students if they will allow the flag to be taken down. I do not wish to conceive that it will be allowed to be brought down and therefore I do not wish to say what should be done in that contingency. "Zanda uncha Rahe Hamara". The National Flag stands high.

FIRST ELECTED MAYOR OF ANDHERI

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A Public Reception.

(From A Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Aug. 11.

St. Blase's Hall was packed yesterday evening, the occasion being the presentation of a public address, and "At Home" to Mr. Caesar D'Mello, on his election as Chairman of the Andheri Notified Area Committee.

Among those present were: Dr. Dominic D'Monte, Mr. Dominic Ferreira, Mr. Bundialli Hajibhai, Sheriff of Bombay and others.

Rev. E. P. Fernandez was voted to the chair.

Mr. C. D. Barfivalla, Mr. J. D. Khambatta and Dr. M. B. Rehman, Principal of the New Ismail College, eulogised the civic activities of Mr. De Mello. Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, Solicitor, said that he was pleased to find that Andheri under the regime of Mr. D'Mello had become a "land of light and electricity."

Rev. E. P. Fernandez then read the public address which among other matters stated that Mr. D'Mello had the unique distinction of being the first Chairman to be elected from amongst the elected members.

Mr. D'Mello in his reply thanked the gathering for the honour done him.

Mr. Jos. W. Gomes, proposed a vote of thanks which brought the happy function to an end.

CONGRESS LABOUR WEEK.

First Two Days' Programme.

With the fast approach of the "Congress Labour Week" which commences to-morrow, the political activities of the B. P. C. C. amongst the working-class population of the city have become more prominent than before. Yesterday, the number of street corner meetings were held in almost all the nooks and corners of E, F and G Wards. They were also held in some of the localities of A, B and D Wards with the assistance of members of National Militia, Seva Dal, Desh Sevikas and Vaner Senas. During the day, number of volunteers were engaged in distributing Congress literature in the chawls occupied by industrial workers.

The "Congress Labour Week" opens to-morrow all over the city with the "Kamgar Day". Activities of this day are confined to industrial areas of all the wards where the mill-workers reside. Early in the morning in each ward there will be "Zenda Vandan" (hoisting of the National Flag) and 8-30 there will be a public meeting to be addressed by only one speaker on the significance of the National Flag. Between 9-30 and 1-30 in the noon, nearly 1,000 volunteers will be sent round to distribute handbills emphasising the importance of "Kamgar Day". The handbill states that the workers and peasants are the hands and legs of every nation and, therefore, the Bombay working-class should take a leading part in the present political struggle of India for the establishment of complete national independence. After the distribution of handbills in each ward, there will be a mass procession at 4-30 p.m. in which workers and those unemployed will take part. The processions will parade the respective localities, demonstrating their determination to support the Congress in its present struggle. From 7-30 onward in each ward there will be at least three public meetings which will be addressed by representatives of various Working Class Unions, representatives of the Congress, the Youth League and by those who understand the problems of working-class people. Amongst the speakers will be Professor Dhanjanand Kosambi, Mr. Vaidhalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, Mrs. Yamunabai Ghadekar, Mrs. Padmabai Asalkar, Mrs. Kamlabai Prabhu, Messrs. Abdul Masji, Vice-President, Girni Kamgar Union, S. Godbole, A. R. Bhat, W. P. Kalbadi, Ajgaokar, Achrekar, Abdul Hamid, Mapankar, Tavde, and other representatives of the Workers' Unions, Mrs. Bhagirthibai Nagude, Messrs. Abdul Tayab Shaikh, D. K. Bhat, Dr. Manjrekar and Sunder Kabadi.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Monday's programme which is devoted to the Unemployment Problem of the Bombay Workers opens up with Unemployed Workers' Prabhat Pheri in all the wards at 6 in the morning followed by distribution of Congress literature dealing with Unemployment. In the evening there will be series of public meetings in all the wards. Over and above this the B. P. C. C. has printed thousands of wall placards, and slogans containing the following inscriptions: "Long Live Indian Revolution", "Workers—Strengthen the Congress", "No Peace Until Freedom Is Won", "Workers and Peasants are hands and legs of a Nation", "Long Live Indian Working Class", "Eight Hours' Day", "Minimum Wages", "Workers Unite to fight for political freedom", "Boycott British Goods", the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union are enthusiastically co-operating with the Congress workers. Mr. S. V. Deshpande and his followers from the Young Workers' League are conspicuous by their forced inactivity in industrial areas.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION CO-OPERATES.

To carry out the programme successfully and efficiently, the Congress machinery consisting of Vaner Sena, Seva Dal, National Militia, and other volunteers has been kept at the disposal of the special branch of the B. P. C. C. opened in Vehidina Mansion, Pol-bawdi, Parel, under the charge of Professor Dharmanand Kosambi. The transport contingent will consist of at least 20 lorries, 40 bicycles and 20 motor cars for the use of volunteers and quick distribution of Congress literature all over the city. The programme for the subsequent days will be issued to the Press later on.

NAGPUR "GHARWAL DAY" SEQUEL.

—:o:—

War Council President And Others Convicted.

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

Eight forest Satyagrahi volunteers who were convicted in Amraoti and Yeotmal districts and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to six months, having tendered a written apology for their conduct and agreed to abide by certain conditions, have been released. The total number of persons who have been released on apology is now 47.

Before Mr. K. M. Dastur, First Class Magistrate, 24 volunteers, including Mr. Bharuka, President of the War Council and Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya pleader were tried on a charge of having disobeyed the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the Garhwal procession. The accused refused to participate in the proceedings. Mr. Vaidya filed a statement justifying his action and appealing to his countrymen to defy and break all unjust laws and orders. Mr. Bharuka made a statement on the same lines. All the accused were sentenced to six months' R. I. under Section 143 and one month's S. I. under Section 188 the sentences to run consecutively. Mr. Bharuka in addition to the sentence of imprisonment has been fined Rs. 300 in default to undergo one month R. I.. Mr. M. J. Kanitkar, the Present President of the C. P. Marathi War Council who was present at the jail, watching the above cases, was arrested on a charge of picketing the Law College and the Hislop College this morning. The case against Mr. Kanitkar comes up for hearing on the 19th.

Two volunteers, by name Kisan and Vinayak Tukaram Deshmukh, having tendered a written apology, the cases against them have been withdrawn.—A. P.

DELHI OBSERVES HARTAL.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14.

Delhi observed a hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest of thirteen lady volunteers and 53 men from the public last night. All Hindu shops in the city and most Muslim shops in Chandni Chowk and Saddar were closed. Congress took out a procession in the evening through the main Badaar which terminated at Queen's Gardens where a public meeting was held.

Rugby.—On invitations conveyed through Swedish and Danish Ministers, Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London will visit Sweden and Denmark at the beginning of the next month. They will be accompanied by Sheriff and Civil Officials including the sword and mace-bearer and City

PROOF OF STRENGTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

Indifference To Peace Talks.

(From A Correspondent.)

URAN, Aug. 14.

The All-India Prisoners' Day was observed in Uran with great enthusiasm. A monster meeting was held with Mr. Rahimuddin J. Sungekar in the chair.

The President said he was unable to reconcile the repressive policy of the Government with the peace talks at Yervada. One thing was, however, clear. The authorities had discovered that repression would cut no ice, but a false sense of prestige was preventing them from doing the right thing at the right moment.

The most cogent proof of the strength of the present movement was that it had not shown the slightest tendency to have, despite the fact that its very originators were confabulating to compromise—on honourable terms, of course—with the bureaucracy.

A SENSIBLE COURSE.

Mr. Tungekar said that the most sensible course for the Government, if they wished to avoid an Indo-British rupture, was to declare that the Round Table Conference was being convened to confer Dominion Status on India and then leave it to the Indian delegates to suggest such transitory safeguards as they found essential in the interests of the two countries. Any more beating about the bush would harm Britain, though it may help India to generate more energy to achieve independence.

The President pleaded for Swadeshi and prohibition.

Resolutions were passed condemning Government's repressive policy, congratulating its victims and calling upon non-Congressmen to boycott the Round Table Conference if Congress decides to do so.

Complete Hartal and processions were the features of the day.

N. W. Railway: Breaches Reparied.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Karachi City, N.-W. Railway wires to-day:—The line between Berochandia and Kamberali Khan on the Larkana-Jodhpur section has been repaired and through communication restored.

From the 16th instant, only one Up and Down train namely the No. 13 Up and Down will run till further advice.—A. P.

The All-Bengal Students' Association office was searched this afternoon and papers seized and the office locked. Narendranath Roy, officer-in-Charge was sentenced to six months' rigorous under the picketing ordinance.—Free Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 14.
C/o Benares, Jones, Liverpool.
Comorin, Cartweight, London.
Narkunda, Parker, Brisbane.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.
Narkunda, Parker, London.
Aungban, Bulckley, Marmagoa, Altenfels, Elbo, Karachi.

S.S. City of Benares:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Benares, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Altenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Altenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Aungban:—The B. S. O. S. & D. Coy.'s steamer Aungban, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo of kerosin oil.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Narkunda:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Narkunda, will sail to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Ellora, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (8 a.m.) from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK
FRIDAY, 15th August 1930.
1 Altenfels, Karachi, 15-8, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Macedonia London 23-8 M M and Co.
3 Braunfels Karachi 20-8 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Clan Buchanan M Coast 18-8, J Finlay and Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.
11 City of Baroda Karachi 17-8, J Finlay & Co.
17 Warla Karachi 15-8, M M & Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Sikh Rangoon, 20-8, T Morrison & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1,877 P. Gulf 20-8, M M & Co.
5 Padma M Coast 15-8 The New Bombay Steamships Ltd.
10/11 Borneo Maru Kobe 22-8, O S Kaisha.
14 Salita Cochin 14-8, Malabar Steamship & Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.
PRINCESS DOCK.
A Gogra, Calcutta, NF M M & Co.
C/R Gandara, Rangoon, NF M M & Co.
B Nurmahal, Calcutta NF T Morri-
G Sopine Marie M Coast 17-8 Merchant S N Co.
K Vasna 2,043 NF M M and Co.
L/M Dalgoma, 3,571 NF M M and Co.
P Unicol Marmagoa, 17-8 L Edwards Ltd.
Q Maur, Bangkok 17-8, F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Padma 13-8-30.
Borneo Maru 13-8-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 22-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 20-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 25-8 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Oquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk 24-8 &c-8 D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Boats of ss Castalia (American Cotton) 11-8-30.
Kalavati 11-8-30.
Capodimonte 12-8-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kedderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 15-8-30, P and O. S. N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-19-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Macedonia 23-8-30 P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Baroda 16-8-30 K N Co.
FOR HULL.
Clan Buchanan 16-8-30 J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
Unicol 15-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Altenfels 15-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
Warla 15-8-30 M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna, NF, M M and Co.
Varela NF M M & Co.
Barpeta 20-8-30 M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Borneo Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Burdwan 13-8-30 P and O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Shwedagon NF, I B P Co.
Gandara NF M M and Co.
Sikh 20-8-30 T M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur NF, F Campbell.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Macedonia, 5,667, Mortior, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Baroda 4449 McMillan K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels 4,850 Volgt L Edward.
FOR HULL.
Clan Buchanan 15-8-30 J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of New Castle F F Campbell and Co.
Unicol, 3,703, Milde, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Borneo Maru, 4,261, Use, O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1,932 Ramsay M M & Co.
Barpeta 1,877 Partridge M M & Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Burdwan 2088 Nelson P & O. S. N. Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Warla, 1,342, Saggon, M M and Co.
Altenfels 5971 Elbo, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Gandara 3100 Mactier, M M and Co.
Shwedegon, 1,049, Goodbody, I B P and Co
Sikh 5,288 MacLean T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, 649, Svensen, F F Campbell Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadie, M M and Co.
Shwedagon 1949 Goodbody I B P Co.
C/Benares K N Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

S.S. Macedonia for London:—170 bales hide cuttings, East India Export Co.; 2 bales animal skin, M. Seidahmed.

S.S. Bravenfels for Antwerp:—65 bales cotton fly, J. Meyer & Co.; 125 bales cotton fly, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Hamburg:—105 cwt. gum karaya, D. Manji & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 42 cwts. gum ghatty, N. Mulji & Co.

For Bremen:—5,500 cwts. groundnuts, Volkart Bros.. 55 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 77 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdom:—4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 100 cwts. kang grain, J. Moolchand & Co.

For Gothenburg:—27 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Unicol for New York:—10 cwts cardamoms, S. B. Torney; 499 cwts. gum karaya, N. Mulji & Co.

S.S. City of Baroda for Barcelona:—150 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

S.S. Borneo Maru from Tokyo Agents O. S. Kaisha Ltd.:—32 cases clocks.

From Nagoya:—600 cases beer, 292 cases porcelain ware; 25 cases cotton dhotty; 25 cases cotton shirtings.

From Osaka:—16 cases cotton laces; 38 cases cotton goods; 25 cases cotton shirtings. 201 bales Afr. cotton; 30 cases cycle fittings; 154 cases rubber goods; 320 cases glass ware; 75 cases canvas shoes.

From Vanconner:—60 cases cod salmon.

From Kobe:—13 cases shoes; 173 cases glass ware; 20 cases cotton shoes; 10 cases rubber. 40 cases camphor; 70 cases percelain ware.

From Moji:—3,000 bags cement; 15 bales star boards.

From Hongkong:—675 bags cassia; 52 bags golangol; 136 bags beans; 65 cases sandal wood; 60 cases China ware; 1,485 cases fire crackers; 20 cases raw silk.

From Singapore:—361 bags cottan; 404 bags sago flour; 79 bags damarbatu; 31 bags gum benzamine; 92 bags betel nuts; 195 bags pine aple.

From Colombo:—24 cases plumbago; 55 cases rubber crepe; 75 bales senna leaves.

S.S. Garada from Bassein, Agents M M & Co.:—35,477 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—1,412 bags rice; 324 nos. empty iron drums; 61,591 pces teak scantlings; 2,254 pces teak planks.

From Madras:—40 dms. indigo; 129 bales cotton raw.

From Tuticorin:—700 bales cotton raw; 86 bales cotton yarn; 75 bales senma leaves.

From Alleppey:—47 bags pepper; 25 bags ginger.

From Cochin:—1,052 b'dle coir yarn; 106 b'dle coir ropes; 50 b'dle betel nuts; 150 kothis hooka shells.

From Calicut:—189 bales cotton raw.

From Tellicherry:—1,396 bags cocoanuts.

From Colombo:—129 casks tallow; 15 cases shirtings.

From Melbourne:—77 cks. tallow; 10 cases cheese; 60 bags peas; 197 bags flour; 46 bales wool.

From Sydney:—100 drum Lotol.

From Brisbane:—65 cases meats.

From Hobart:—175 cases jams; 10 cases fruits.

From Christchurch:—178 cks. tallow.

S.S. Barpeta from Busrah, Agents M. M. & Co.:—170 bags barley; 128 bags hartuman; 1,016 bags wheat.

From Behrin:—13 b'dle skin.

From B'Abbas:—31 b'dle m roots. 65 bags raisin.

From Muscat:—2,347 bags dates; 397 bags sardines.

From Karachi:—150 cks. rosin grade; 100 bags barley; 60 bags chora; 36 bags bajree; 213 bags grain; 72 bags grain dhall; 1,819 bags wheat; 20 bags matra,

Amusements.

He Was A Man Full Six Feet Tall.

His Voice Was Like Naigara Falls.

YES:—

He defied the mighty sovereign of Gujrat not for land—not for loot but for a lovely damsel of exquisite beauty whom he cherished more than his own kingdom.

RANJIT FILM CO.

presents

RANAK DEVI

The queen of that brave Ra' Khengar whose memory millions of people still preserve in the heart of their heart.

A wonderful version of the historical event so famous all over Gujrat and Kathiawar.

Principal characters

Miss PUTLI, Mr. BABURAO, Mr. MANILAL, Mr. BHAGVAT, etc.

Director: N. VAKIL. Cameraman: J. SUBEDAR.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Time: 5, 7, 9, 11. Saturday, Sunday and on Holidays.
EXTRA SHOW at 3 p.m.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

AMAZING SILENCE OF THE BOARD.

Brokers Prepare A Requisition.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The amazing silence of the Board in connection with the question of re-opening of forward trading, gives considerable chance to rumours. The Board owes its duty to issue a statement to the public about their attitude and explaining the position. Many Brokers are seriously complaining and it is understood that some Brokers are preparing a requisition to be sent to the Board.

Following business is reported to-day:—

Laxmi Cotton 1200, 1202|8.
Amritsar Pati 116|4.
C. Provinces Rails. 87|8.
Dhond Baramati 88.
India Bank 85.
Imperial Bank 1242|8, 1240.
Imperial Bank New 312|3, 315.
Union Bank 3|1|6, 3|2.
Central Bank X.D 15.
Ahmedabad Electricity 118|2.
Andhra Ordi 630.
Tata Hydro Pref. 102|8.
Tata Power Ordi. 475.
Tata Power Pref. 112?|8.
Punjab Cement Pref. 9|4.
Gwalior Cement 80.
Oriental Life 1700.
New India 18|4, 18.
Scindia 8|31, 8|2.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 59|4, 59|8.
Bombay Burma New 236|4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

General Selling Pressure.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER PREDICTED.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast and general selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 23 points and finally closed at a net decline of 16 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined to 12.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 18 points to 11.56c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 11 points but advanced on reports of unfavourable weather. The market closed steady at a decline of 6 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined to 7d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed at a decline of 5 points and Egyptian ring ruled weak and closed at a loss of 6 to 8 points.

GROWING PESSIMISTIC FEELING.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. states that notwithstanding the continued deterioration by drought, prices continued to sag on selling by Wall Street speculators influenced by smaller consumption and export, coupled with increased arrivals. There is a growing pessimistic feeling and operators firmly believe in a price around 10 cents but in view of the continued drought in Texas and Oklahoma, we are not prepared to follow the "Bear" side on present prices except on smart advances. Market now appears well liquidated and there is undoubtedly a large speculative "short" interest and should Government issue shortly, as anticipated, a statement indicating the extent of damage to crop by the continued drought, there is likely to be a large line of speculative "short" covering.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES—

"Farm Board reported as saying drought serious but effect by limitation weevil activity.

"Drought continues but general feeling bearish. Think chances favour temporary decline."

Reuter:—

Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast and general selling.

New York October Highest 12,27 plus 09

New York October Lowest 12.03 —15

New York December Highest 12.40 (10-53 a.m.)

New York December Lowest 12.17 (2-1 p.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 14.

December	11.93—.14
December	12.17—.14
January	12.25—.13
Middling Spot	12.05—.15
October	11.77—.16
December	11.15—.14
January	12.05—.14
March	12.25—.12
May	12.44—.11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 14.

October	11.81—.12
January	12.03—.13
Middling Spot	11.56—.18

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 14.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	Unquoted
October (New Contract)	12.02
January (New Contract)	12.26

New York. 11-45 a.m.—

October	12.25
October (New Contract)	12.00
January (New Contract)	12.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 14,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The following a further decline in New York futures, the local market opened very steady at 3-30 p.m. with Broach A/M. at Rs. 220/8. There was steady demand and prices fluctuated either side to the extent of As. 8. Liverpool opening cables were steady and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach JA. 189
Broach A/M 220/8
Oomra D/J. 184/12
Bengal D/J. 161

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Aug. 15.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J/A.	200	37.100

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 15.

August	124.10+1.10
November	124-30+2.30
February	126.70+1.00

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, Aug. 15.

Bengal 162 D/J.
Broach 190 J/A.
Broach 222 A/M.
Oomra 185 D/J.

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, Aug. 15.

Broach	199	196	192	187
P. A.	209	206	202	197
K. V.	201	198	194	189
Dholera	200	197	193	188
Kalajin	202	199	195	190
Surat	289	286	282	277
Rajpipla	276	273	269	264
Navsari	294	291	287	282

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 15.

110 Japan T. & Co. Bhuvi 155.
100 Forbes & Co. Barwaha 170
100 Ralli Bros. Rutlam 158
52 Do. Bengal 156
200 Do. Wun 178
200 Madhavdas Jethabhai Pandurna 175 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 14.

	Opening	Closing
August		6.64—.05
September		6.51—.05
October	6.49	6.53—.06
November		6.53—.06
December		6.59—.06
January (New Contract)		12.26
February		6.65—.04
March	6.66	6.71—.04
April		6.74—.03
May	6.73	6.79—.03
June		6.82—.02
July	6.76	6.86—.01
August		6.89—.01
January 1932		7.52 pls.04
July 1932		7.19pls.04
Spot Cotton		7.00—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 14.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 14

Scinde, Fully Good	3.30
Scinde, Fine	3.35
Scinde, Superfine	3.80
Bengal, Good	3.65
Bengal, Fully Good	3.80
Bengal, Fine	3.55
Oomra, Good	3.40
Oomra, Fully Good	3.90
Oomra, Fine	4.09
Broach, Fully Good	4.35
Broach, Fine	4.60
Broach, Superfine	4.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 14.

November	10.78
December	10.86
January	10.91
March	11.09
May	11.30
July	11.42

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 15.

	1930-31
F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date 14-8-30	138000
„ Yesterday do.	14000
Exports to date do.	70000
Stock at Ports 8-8-30	1571000
„ Interior Towns do.	549000
„ Liverpool 8-8-30	813000
Visible Supply 8-8-30	3061000
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Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 16th August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at BOMBAY GARAGE near COLABA TRAM TERMINUS, the following Motor Cars ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF Messrs. ISHWARLAL HARILAL SUKLA AND CO. of 86, Damer Gulli Corner, Bombayy, AS THE DEFAULTING PURCHASER of the undermentioned Motor Cars of DARABSHAW BOMANJI DUBASH (INSOLVENT) at the Auction Sale held on the 7th July 1930:—

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AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia Sandal Oil, etc., etc., PRICE RS. 3 ONLY.

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 ONLY.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA,
Kaviraj, Darulshafa (Regd.)
Gujarat, (Punjab).

What the People Say

FACILITIES TO VISITORS TO NASIK JAIL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been brought to my attention that gentlemen, particularly ladies, visiting Nasik jail for purposes of interviewing their relatives and friends for want of a suitable place near enough to jail are put to considerable inconvenience. Thereupon I approached Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, who has a sanitarium on the Nasik Road very near the road leading to jail, and he has, without any hesitation and most generously, agreed to give all facilities of lodging the persons who go to interview their relatives and have to pass some time at Nasik Road. If persons desiring to make use of the facilities will write to the Superintendent, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji Sanittarium, Nasik Road, proper arrangements will be made for them. I wish to make clear that the Sanitarium being for Hindus it is possible to receive non-Hindus, though I believe that if Dr. Dadachanji, the well-known Municipal Corporator who has a bungalow very near, to is written to, he will be more than pleased to do the needful in the matter. Those who are orthodox and desire to spend their time in the Nasik city, if they will communicate with me, due arrangements will be made for them.—Yours, etc.,

29-33, Bohra Bazar Street,
Fort, Bombay.
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

STRANGE IMMUNITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the note about Mr. Gould and reptiles, in your issue for Sunday August 10, I beg to send some more interesting details.

Just as there are human beings born immune from small-pox, plague, cholera, enteric or tuberculosis, so, are there people born who are immune from snake poison or have something in them owing to which even the most deadly snakes refuse absolutely to bite them. Such a man I have seen in the Sadar Bazar of Ahmednagar. He used to go about with several cobras and vipers around his neck and arms. They used to have their fangs and poison glands quite intact and still they never bit the man even under the greatest provocation.

There are people born who are immune from the effects of a scorpion poison. One sister of mine was such person. The sting of a scorpion was a mere prick of a needle to her.

Prof. Knight of the Agricultural College, Poona, now in America, used to be immune from the sting of bees. The wildest variety of bees used not to sting him. He used to put his bare hand right into beehives without getting hurt. It is such persons, he said, who took to be keeping in America and made much profitable business in honey.

About some human beings being immune from certain diseases I may mention a very interesting instance I know of. During a plague epidemic at Satara a woman lost her whole family, and being the only surviver went to Wai. On meeting her friends and relatives there, she cried in grief and embraced them. In a short time they all got plague and the epidemic sperad in the town in a great fury. The woman was not only immune but, was a germ carrier imparting it to all she touched.

Na har Jan Janasto na har mard mard
Every man is not a man and every woman is not a woman.
Khuda panj angushta yaksan na kard.
God has not made the five fingers the same.

—Your, etc.,
JACOB B. ISRAEL B. A.
Bandra, Augsut 11.

SWADESHI AND PARSEE NEW YEAR.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Next month will witness the new year of the Parsees and for that day thousand of rupees will be spent by the Parsees in buying cloths and other sundry things. As that auspicious day is approaching I venture to remind my co-religionists the promise they gave, to our indefatiguable worker Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha and other national leaders like Malaviyaji and Patel who addressed them on different occasions on Swadeshi, that they would always buy Swadeshi goods. Let us remember that this is the age, as far as India is concerned, of Swadeshi.

We know that at present India is fighting her great battle of freedom and for that she has selected a weapon, along with other weapons, of boycott of foreign goods in general and British goods in particular. I am positively sure that this weapon, if wielded successfully by the people, will compel Britain to recognise the right of our people; the right of self-determination. Hence I appeal to all my co-religionists to encourage all Swadeshi things. If we cannot support our indigenous industries who else can? Let us remember that all nations in the world act according to the following dictum: encourage home-made goods. They only go in for foreign things when they know that certain things are not manufactured in their own countries. We, Parsees, who are, as much sons and daughters as the Hindus and Mussalmans of this "Bharat Mata," must do the same thing. We must first give preference to Swadeshi things and when we know that particular things are not made in our country then and then only we must go for foreign things. Even though we find Swadeshi things a little costlier or a little inferior in quality than the foreign things we must make it a point to buy only Swadeshi and take a consolation in the idea that a little more money that we pay for the articles will remain in India and will not go out of India.

Sir, on this auspicious day thousands of Parsees will go to Fire temples to pray before the holy fire. I venture to suggest to my co-religionists to take a solemn vow on that day before the holy fire that they would never buy a single inch of foreign cloth or a single piece of foreign article. Such a vow, on such a holy day and that, too, before a holy fire, will be a constant reminder to them that they should not buy, in future, any foreign things.—Yours, etc.,

K. P. SHROFF.
Cazy Building,
Gowalia Tank,
Aug. 10.

"PRABHAT FERIES."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish in your columns the following:—

"We know, many a well-meaning public are heedless now-a-days to the sermons of the Old Lady of Bori Bunder and to the scribblings and jottings of her specially trained correspondents and other interested arm-chair outside writers, in the present heat of excitement and strenuous national work before them.

One cannot help being amused, however, when he finds someone like a Mr. "Satiricus" preaching how the Prabhat Ferries should sing to him, in the usual guise of an elderly adviser and a well-wisher of the Ferries.

The organization of the Prabhat-Ferries has sprung up into being only recently, and although, in the direction of methodical singing, orderly and harmonius expressions and movements and properly tuned "real marching songs," there may still be much more wanting to reach perfection, no close observer will deny that the different organizations are making efforts and are progressing in their own ways, in these details to meet the desired end, and if not in the near future, the Mr. "Satiricus" will surely find such nice heavenly and angelic Ferries to parade and sing to him in his soft bed, he half sleepy and half awake wondering the joy of receiving his morning cup of tea and chhota hazri, after they get the Swaraj and have the time and peace to attend to such nice details whole-heartedly. The spare time in a busy city like ours is little, and the Prabhat-ferriwallas, who are generally middle class of people have to earn their bread by toils of long hours, are doing what they can to improve the show, and the public at large is satisfied, nay, they are amazingly over-satisfied rather, to see the tremendously organized results of the humble efforts of these "Morning Singers". The Prabhat Ferries are meant to awake the "sleepy" in every sense of the acknowledged meaning of th word, and this they are doing, and much more and better still they are bound to do in due course of time.

Will the Mr. "Satiricus" accept a suggestion on behalf of the Prabhat-Ferriwallas to arrange a "Ferri" himself, such a one as should be a top to the list, a guide and goal to our other Ferries and really an ideal one, as he depicts, in every respect. We await to admire and applaud such an effort!—Yours, etc.,

S. S. KARANDIKAR.
Girgaum, Bombay,
Aug. 11.

TAKING IT TOO SERIOUSLY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with much pain I have been watching for the last few weeks the continuous contradictions and condemnations that appear in your valued paper in connection with Mr. Wilson's statements and his policy. I cannot help remarking that they have only encroached much on the public time and are really a source of unhealthy diversion of public energy. All these things could have been avoided had my friends who are indulging in replying the I.D.M. only realised the real nature of Mr. Wilson's views. No useful purpose will be served by entering into a controversy. Bombay knows Mr. Wilson's political convictions only too well.

When Gandhiji embarked on his "mad" adventure of breaking Salt Laws, he warned the people. He exposed the "humbug" of Motilal when he claimed that he had found salt in an uninhabited house. He gave us good lessons regarding the duties of a proper citizen while commenting on the Girgaum Police Court incident. At that time, his life was threatened by Revolutionaries!

Some days passed. The policy of the paper had to be changed—certainly not due to the threats of the revolutionaries for, we know Mr. Wilson to be a brave chap—but because the very life of the "I.D.M." was threatened due to the rigorous boycott. Out came the famous Whiteaway article. It had the desired effect to some extent. If there was any one in Bombay who had the severest shock of his life after reading this article, it was the Director of Information, who would have (with justification) exclaimed, "I drew the inspration for my Press Note only from this mans comments on the Girgaum Police Court incident. Now he writes like this!" This time, a sergeant, according to him, was out for his blood!

Merrily some more days passed with pro-Nationalist views partly with a view to increase the paper's circulation and partly to get "something more" for his Liberal patrons from the Viceroy. As he seems to be destined to lead an adventurous life he got another thrill of his life. This time, it came from a long way off—from Simla—he was threatened with deportation!!!

After some time, the paper being a Liberal organ, his merry pace was arrested with the result he had to revert again to the good old policy of vilifying the Congress. As usual he continued to have his "thrill" which he invariably comes across at every change of front. This time an excited Congressman took him to task in his very office!!!!

I would just ask my friends to picture the position of Mr. Wilson at this time, with Revolutionaries in front of him threatening his very life, with Sergeants in right of him, out for his blood, with the Repression Research Department on the left of him, trying to deport him and with Congressmen on all sides howling at him—he still carrying on with courage and determination his self-appointed duty of helping India! Does he not really deserve our admiration? Surely his life sketch will prove the best seller as an excellent novel full of thrills and sensations! (If it happens to be an Autobiography, it will be still more sensational!)

Knowing so much of Mr. Wilson, if my friends still persist in sending out "effective" replies, then I won't be surprised to see him roaring with laughter and telling, "Poor things, they take me too seriously!"—Yous, etc.

'S. R. S.'

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH SOAPS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian soap merchants of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on having decided to boycott British Sun Light soap by unanimously adopting a resolution to that effect.

May I, through the columns of your esteemed paper, suggest that similar steps be taken to boycott the "Lux Toilet soap" and "Velvet Skin Soap" which are also made by Messrs. Lever Bros., the manufacturers of the Sunlight soap. I am particularly referring to the "Lux" soap as I am in a position to state that this soap is of late becoming rather popular and a total boycott of all kinds of soaps manufactured by the above British manufacturers will be certainly more desirable and effective.

Meanwhile the Indian consumers must help the country by boycotting all British soaps and particularly those mentioned above to force the dealers to stop their imports.—Yours, etc.,

"SWADESHI."
Nagpur, Aug. 10.

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"4711" Vanishing Cream, the day cream par excellence, and the ideal base for "4711" Face Powder. Before bed-time cleanse your pores and stimulate their action by a thorough massage with "4711" Cold Cream.

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Ever welcome offerings at the shrine of Beauty, charm and fragrance to make loveliness doubly adorable . . . Surely even Ophir could not offer treasures more precious than these, more welcome than "4711" Eau de Cologne and the unique toiletries to which its haunting fragrance gives distinction and repute.

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(A Copy of this prospectus has been filed with the Registrar, Joint Companies, Bengal on 2-8-30.).

The Central Tipperah Tea Co. Ltd.,

Head Office:—7, Mission Row, Block "B", CALCUTTA.
Capital:—Rs. 5,00,000/- (Five lacs) Subscribed:—Rs. 4,99,950/-
Pair-up Capitalff— Rs. 4,89,510/-.

Biggest Garden in Hill Tripucrah. Tea is manufactured in the new two storied Steel-Con. Factory equipped with all sorts of upto date machineries. Valuations obtained upto Rs. 1/6/- per lb. of Manufactered Tea (Vide Report of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co, Tea Brokers, dated 23-4-30). At present only a few FORFEITED SHARES AVAILABLE, which will be closed on 31-9-30. Share Value of each share is Rs. 25/-. 50 per cent is to be paid with application and the rest within thirty days from the date of allotment. Not less than four shares willl be entertained with each application. DIVIDEND EXPECTED VERY SOON.

No promotion money paid to anyone, no contract was made for any shares alloted in consideration otherwise than in cash within two preceding years. No commission paid to anyone within two years.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL SHARES. APPLY TO THE MANAGING AGENTES

A NATION GROWS
when its
NATIONAL CONCERNS GROW.
THE
BRITANNIA LIFE
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IS A
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Write for Prospectus & Agency terms to
MANAGING AGENTS,
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AT ALL CHEMISTS'
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Indian Chemists & Druggists,
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Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

ORGANISE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

(BY AJAX).

While the citizens of Bombay are joining the Congress in their hundreds and thousands, it is eminently desirable that we should take stock of the present political situation and lay down broad lines for future collective work.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The Congress programme at present is of a four-fold character: (1) Propaganda work in the shape of processions, Pheries, leaflets, papers, meetings, speeches, house-to-house visits, hartals, advertisements, exhibitions, etc. By these and similar means the Congress programme is being popularised on the widest scale and public support thereto it is being enlisted from over the largest numerical field.

(2) Picketing foreign cloth shops and country liquor shops.

(3) encouragement of spinning and of the production and use of Khadi. The Congress seeks by this means to establish and foster a great national industry which will afford a living wage to the poorest of poor in the land and which further would secure a second string of work for those who are periodically unemployed.

(4) Civil disobedience of specified laws and non-payment of taxes.

To these four items of work another has been added recently viz.

(5) Boycott of British goods and promotion of Swadeshi.

WHAT IS BEING DONE.

It may be said at once that the success of the Congress with in regard to the first two items in the above programme has been simply phenomenal. From one end of India to the other the Nation has risen as one man in response to the Congress call to fight the great battle of Freedom: with the result that the bureaucracy for the first time in its existence is faced with a united political India, in which, with infinitesimal exceptions, all differences of castes, creeds, religion, calling, status and position, have been literally obliterated.

As regards picketing, the success of the Congress programme, has been equally phenomenal, almost over the whole of India. The demand for foreign cloth has been practically reduced to nothingness; while as regards country liquor, the recent auction sales of Toddy licences in this city and elsewhere tell their own tale.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

It is with regard to the constructive items of the Congress programme viz., items (3) and (5) in the above list that a great many things yet remain to be achieved. It will be remembered that according to Mahatma Gandhi these constructive items of work are equally important—if not more important—than the other two items of the Congress programme. His words ring clear that it is in proportion as we transform the national energy generated by the present struggle to channels of constructive work that our success or otherwise in the present struggle should be measured. It behoves us, therefore, at the present moment when an almost unlimited supply of man-power is available to the Congress, to devise ways and means for the best and most effective carrying out of this all important part of its programme.

It is clear that the problem here presented for solution is in many respects a colossal problem may cause, illimitable. The problem is one of the economic and commercial regeneration of the whole of India. Its solution demands all the business capacity that the country can muster, and all the sacrifice, courage and good-will that its inhabitants can put forth: for it virtually means the complete commercial reorganisation of India on National lines.

Great though the problem appears to be, there is nothing in its aspect to those whose life-idea is to serve their country and to enable it at all costs to regain its lost place and power amongst the nations of the world. Moreover, much smaller nations than our own, have, with lesser resources, already achieved in the past, what we are seeking to achieve today. The task will undoubtedly require the utmost sacrifice from the country in men and money. It will also necessitate a signal economy of means, a complete co-ordination of methods, boundaries resourcefulness, organising capacity and enterprise. But all this has to be found at the peril of our Freedom and if India is to live and it is to the task of finding out the ways and means to achieve this that we must all address ourselves at the present moment.

SPINNING AND KHADI.

As to spinning and production of Khadi, it is clear that the Congress idea has caught the imagination of the people and that spinning both on takli and charkha is progressing apace. What remains to be done however to place the movement on a sound and organised footing. In the first place the movement must be popularised and propagated amongst the masses and those comparatively lower orders of society for whose special benefit and uplift it is mainly intended Spinning must be carried to the villages and into the peasants' homes. A systematic and co-ordinated scheme should also be devised for the supply of the necessary implements of spinning to all and sundry at reasonable prices. The collection of yarn as it is spun out and its distribution to the proper quarters for manufacturing i.e. into articles of use also requires to be placed on an effective basis. Lastly there is the sale of the manufactured article which requires to be organised.

It is clear that the Congress cannot take upon itself the whole of this burden of work but that much of it must be left to private enterprise, with the Congress guiding and directing the movement. Generally local conditions of supply and demand naturally adjust themselves with more or less difficulty to the local needs in a given area. This however cannot go on indefinitely and steps must taken to organise each area on a scientific basis. It is suggested for this purpose that each district should be organised on a Khadi basis, with a Central Khadi Bhandar in its principal town and such branch Bhandars as may be necessary in its smaller towns and villages. These Bhandars should take upon themselves the work of production and distribution of Khadi in each particular district —one of the chief aim and object to be kept in view being to make each district self-supporting. This would require intensive propaganda work amongst the masses and here the Congress authorities in each district can and will undoubtedly help. These Bhandars should also be the rallying centres for supporting subsidiary industries dependent on Khadi e. g. cheap Charkhas etc. In this way a series of homogenous organisations working for Khadi in each district can easily place Khadi and its ancillary industries on a sound business footing.

BOYCOTT AND SWADESHI.

The encouragement of Swadeshi generally presents a much more complicated and ramifying problem. It is necessary in the first place to secure information as to what articles of Swadeshi manufacture are available which can replace foreign articles of a similar nature. The next step is to collect them together and then to distribute them. In carrying out a work of such magnitude the following things are essential:

(1) Information department: which will collect information as to articles of Swadeshi manufacture which are available, the places where they are to be had and their probable prices and also prepare and publish a list or directory thereof.

(2) Examination and Certification Boards: which will examine each article offered for sale and certify to its genuine Swadeshiness.

(3) Publicity and propaganda department which will ensure due publicity to the above and carry the gospel of Swadeshi and Boycott to each and every corner of the land.

(4) Collection and distribution department: which will collect Swadeshi articles from all available quarters and distribute them to dealers.

(5) Sales department: whence the articles can be sold retail to the public.

It is obvious that of these five organisations the Congress can effectively carry on and maintain the first three and that the last two must be left to private enterprise. Inforamation, certification publicity and propaganda for Boycott and Swadeshi as carried on by the Congress, will give a weight and authority to the movement which it may otherwise lack. A Central bureau for information should be established in each presidency town and a central Board of Examiners and certifiers, composed of leading businessmen and experts should also be established there. Correct and reliable information thus collected and certified shoulud then be distributed to various local and district Congress organisations, whose volunteers, along with other propaganda work, will carry the message of Swadeshi and boycott to every home and hamlet within the orbit of their activity.

The work of securing Swadeshi articles and their sale on business lines naturally requires a different kind of organisation. It is suggested that Swadeshi Pracharak Mandals should be established in each district, whose members should have pledged themselves to Swadeshi. They should run stores at suitable places within their districts for the sale of Swadeshi articles. These stores should be run on co-operative lines so as to reduce the risk of loss. There should also be a Central Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal in each presidency town, to which all the district and local Mandals should be affiliated. This Central Body, (composed of leading financiers and businessmen), should act as the reservoir on which the various local bodies can draw for supply of the requisite material, for financial and other facilities and for general direction. Incidentally the Central Body can also organise local stores within its near area and thus bring Swadeshi to the doors of each and every one of its citizens.

It is by working on some such lines as these that the problem of fostering India's industries can be effectively solved. The work requires enormous enterprise and unstinting patriotism from all classes of men and women. It is by collective action on a large scae—both as to production and consumption —that we can hope to find a satisfactory solution of India's poverty within a measurable time. There can be no doubt that, united as the nation is in its struggle for freedom, at the present moment, the requisite enthusiasm, enterprise and patriotism will be forthcoming. The supreme question is: shall we allow the opportunity to pass by without making an effort at a small beginning, from which always, as History tells us, great successes flow?

Satyagraha In Bassein.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, Aug. 13.

Dr. Parulekar, an influential Congress leader in connection with the picketing movement, was arrested and convicted. The Swatantrya Sangh and the Taluka Congress Committee are now working in co-operation and there has been a great rise in the number of Satyagrahi volunteers. So far more than 125 volunteers have enlisted themselves. At present only two volunteers are required to picket two liquor shops daily and they are able to carry on the work for the whole day as the police do not arrest the volunteers on the spot. On the next day of the picketing summons are issued and in response to them the volunteers appear in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Lavate. The volunteers are generally sentenced a month's imprisonment and some fine or in default a week's imprisonment.

Mr. Nana Sahib Deodhekar, a pleader of Dahnu and the president of the Thana District Congress Committee, who picketed the shop in Kollwada has been summoned to appear before the Court to-day.

Yesterday Mr. Deodhekar visited Sopara where he was invited by the Sopara Congress Committee. He reached the place in the afternoon accompanied by Mr. G. D. Vartak of Virar. He was taken through the village in a procession in which both Hindus and Muslims joined. After the procession, he addressed a well attended meeting presided over by Mr. K. R. Vaidya, the president of the local Congress Committee. He exhorted the audience to devote their time to the constructive side of the national programme and said that Thana District had not lagged behind in filling the jails.

Mr. G. D. Vartak also addressed the meeting. He refuted the charge that Muslims were not in the national movement. He said that the very fact that a great Muslim divine like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the president of the Congress was enough to prove how baseless the charge was.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY.

—:o:—

Its Status And Opportunity.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the Annual General Meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, All-India and Burma, held at Calcutta on the 23rd April, the question arose as to why the Indian Statutory Commission and the Assembly Representative Funds subscribed to by members of that Association, had not been included in the annual audited accounts for 1929.

The President explained that "the purpose of the (former) fund was entirely political and the Association being a non-political body could not but dissociate itself from it". Colonel Gidney further stated that "with the discontinuance of the Indian Statutory Commission fund, the Branches realised that the Assembly Representative Fund must be resuscitated", but no reasons are reported to have been given by him for the omission of the latter fund from the annual accounts of last year, although in the two previous years' accounts they were duly published in the Annual Report. In 1927 a sum of Rs. 9286 was shown as subscribed and Rs. 9113 paid to Colonel Gidney for his services as M.L.A.—hence the name. In 1928 a sum of Rs. 3359 was subscribed and Rs. 3533 paid to Col. Gidney. In the accounts for 1929 nothing has been shown but in the Annual Reports of at least two of its Provincial Branches, the accounts subscribed towards the Assembly Representative Fund have been published. In the U. P. Provincial Branch Report for 1929-30, Rs. 278 is shown as remittance 8uu cmfwpy cmfwy cm remitted to the Central Office, while the Bangalore Provincial Branch shows the sum of Rs. 262 for the like purpose. If then the accounts of the Provincial Branches of the All-India and Burma Association show the Receipts and Payments towards the Assembly Representative Fund during 1929, why have they been omitted from the annual audited accounts of the Central Administration for the same period? Perhaps Messrs. Read & Co. (the Auditors) will explain the omission to the Members and Public.

Colonel Gidney's explanation so far as the Indian Statutory Fund is concerned is undoubtedly true, and although he did not state it, the same reasons apply "mutatis mutandis" to the Assembly Representative Fund, which probably accounts for the omission of both funds from the Annual audited accounts published with the Report for 1929. According to the President's own showing, which is supported by paragraph 6 of the Annual Report of the Bangalore Branch, the members of the All-India and Burma Association subscribed towards a political fund which is contrary to the expressed Orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, and the fact that they are still called upon to subscribe towards the Assembly Representative Fund, which is clearly another political fund, raises the question whether all Government and Railway employees should not now be called upon to resign their membership of the All-India Body?

In this connection it may be noted that on the 26th February 1929 Mr. Jamnadas raised the question in the Legislative Assembly, and if my memory serves me rightly, the question was again raised before the Royal Labour Commission. There can be no doubt that the predominant activity of the All-India body under the Presidentship of Colonel Gidney has been political, and must continue to be so, so long as the M.L.A., representing the Anglo-Indian Community, is also the President of the All-India Association, and the fact that his "Office expenses at Simla and Delhi" appear regularly in the annual audited accounts of the Central Administration, clearly establishes the contention of Mr. Jamnadas and others. It was also partly admitted by Mr. Mackworth Young in 1927, when replying to the question as to why members of the Indian Medical Department, were prohibited from joining the Association, although they were allowed to do so in previous years.

My object in making you kindly to publish this letter is to save the Community from further "exploitation" by the Government insisting that Colonel Gidney should withdraw from the Presidentship of the All-India and Burma Association, since the conditions imposed by Home Department letter dated the 19th June 1926 have been clearly contravened by him. If the gallant Colonel refuses, the remedy lies in the Government's own hands by: (1) Ordering all Government and Railway employees to resign their membership; or (2) Nominating another Anglo-Indian as Member of the Legislative Assembly on condition that he does not accept office of the Presidentship.

To penalise the Community as a whole for the political activities of their President would be hard on them since they cannot prevent him—hence the penalty should fall on the individual to whom the Home Department letter of 19th June 1926 was addressed "by name".—Yours, etc.,

A RETIRED ANGLO-INDIAN.

HURTFUL AMBIGUITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Commissioner of Police in his Annual Crime Report has passed, possibly without meaning it, an undeserved slur upon one of our Presidency Magistrates.

The Report states that there have been delays in the disposal of cases in the Mazagaon Police Court. Every one knows that there are two Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates at Mazagaon i.e. the 2nd Court presided over by Mr. G. R. Khairaz and the 6th Court presided over by Mr. P. L. Thakkar and there are Honorary Magistrates Court.

It is difficult to say whom the remarks of the Commissioner are intended to apply and if it is meant for one, it does certainly grave injustice to others who come in for blame in the eyes of the public without having deserved it. I have been a practising lawyer in the Police Courts for a number of years and I can say without fear of contradiction that on the part of the members of the Bar at any rate, there has been no complaint of delays, so far as Mr. Khairaz's Court is concerned. In fact, it has always been felt that his is one of the Courts where work is being despatched very speedily from day to day without being allowed to accumulate and I am sure that Police and every one who has had occasion to come to this Court will have no hesitation in endorsing this opinion. I am pretty sure that the Commissioner himself who is responsible for this remark shares this opinion and it does not seem that while intending to avoid a pointed reference to one of the Magistrates, he has unintentionally cast a slur upon others by remark of a general nature.

It is regrettable that Sir Patrick Kelly who is the author of the Report is not here but I am sure that the present Commissioner will try to remove the wrong impression that has been created.—Yours, etc.

A SENIOR LAWYER.

Aug. 11.

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"TREATY WAS DESIRABLE & POSSIBLE?"

Crisis Not Due To Constitutional Bill.

MAITRE MAKRAM ON EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

(The following has appeared in the Egyptian papers and is the substance of an interview granted to a British paper by Maitre Makram, who was a member of the recent Egyptian delegation which went to London for the Treaty negotiations. He was also a member of the Wafd Cabinet.)

GRAVE SITUATION.

Any impartial person with first-hand knowledge of the situation in Egypt will tell that the position is much graver than what it has been since 1919. This is the fourth time since 1925 that our Parliamentary life has been suspended in one form or another. Surely, no Nation can afford this periodical upsetting of her civic Constitution with all its attendant miseries, both social and economic. nor is it any wonder that, having been goaded beyond endurance, the Egyptian people are now putting up a resistance which differs from any hitherto adopted, both in temper and tactics.

DICTATORSHIP AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

A Congress composed of Members of Parliament and Provincial Councillors, which met at Cairo immediately after the adjournment of Parliament, decided to take an oath for the defence of the Constitution at all costs and apply a policy of non-co-operation from July 21. This oath was solemnly taken by hundreds of thousands of Egyptians on the occasion of the Wafd's visit to Zagazig, Mansourah and other towns, and it is being propagated throughgh every constituency by Deputies and Provincial Councillors. The repressive measures already adopted by the present Ministry which, unfortunately, have led to death and blood-shed, show most clearly that we are in for a dictatorship of the worst kind. In other words, the Egyptian people are once more to be victimized in their struggle for constitutional freedom, and when we speak of the Egyptian people, we mean all the Egyptians, all classes of Egyptians, except a score of office-seekers.

WAFD'S MAJORITY.

Some British newspapers still talk of the Wafd as extremists representing a minority of the population. It is not known what useful purpose is served by ignoring obvious facts. The last election for the Chamber of Deputies, carried out under Adly Pasha's neutral Ministry, gave the Wafd a majority of 95 per cent and at the last Senatorial election, in which the Mahmudists participated, all the Wafd candidates were elected, except one solitary non-Wafdist who was elected by a very small majority owing to his local influence. The present constitutional crisis has produced an instant and universal wave of protest, and Adly Pasha himself, a distinguished statesman, known for his moderation, was one of the first to write a letter of protest to the Government against its unconstitutional action.

NOT BY WAFD OR BILL.

I would point out that the crisis was deliberately provoked and certainly not by the Wafd, even before a Constitutional Bill was presented. As for the Bill itself, I cannot understand how it could have provoked the crisis, because it was expressly stated in the King's Speech, before we went to London, that legislation would be presented in the course of this session guaranteeing the continuity and safety of the Constitution. Nahas Pasha was asked whether this reference meant a modification of the Constitution, and he made it perfectly clear that the passage referred to the introduction of a Bill punishing unconstitutional acts by Ministers. This was before we went to London, and the Bill was already being prepared. On our return, we presented this Bill and several other measures, in fulfilment of the programme as explained in the King's Speech, not imagining that we should in any way cause a crisis. Moreover the Bill is not an innovation of ours. Article 68 of the Egyptian Constitution declares the necessity of passing such a law.

STRENGTHEN PARLIAMENT.

Although the King is entitled to appoint Ministers, these must immediately present themselves to Parliament for a vote of confidence; otherwise the country will be ruled by an arbitrary and despotic Government. Supposing for the sake of argument that the present unconstitutional Ministry prorogue Parliament, the Parliamentary session must be for six months at least according to the Constitution. In this case Parliament has only sat for five months. What is worse still, a part of the Budget has not been voted by Parliament, which is against the express provisions of the Constitution.

THE SOLUTION.

There is one point which is quite clear to me. Disturbances are in the interest of nobody, either Egyptians, British or foreigners. The Wafd does not provoke disturbances, but disturbances may arise upon a deliberately provocative action taken by the present Ministry. Already at Mansourah, Bilbeis and Tantah serious incidents have happened, resulting in deaths and blood-shed. It really seems to me amazing that all this trouble should have been brought about when everything was quiet in Egypt under its Parliamentary Government. Besides, both the British and Egyptian Governments declared that the door was open for a resumption of the negotiations, and I for one, who participated in these negotiations, believed thoroughly in preserving the open door, and that an understanding was not only desirable but also possible. Why should this "coup de etat" be taken at this very moment when Egypt, as represented by its Parliament, was tendering its hand in friendship to Great Britain? It is all entirely incomprehensible. All that I can imagine is that obscure influences have been at work to wreck the chances of a Treaty with Great Britain when the Treaty was in sight. What is more important even than the Treaty itself is the Treaty spirit which has been created in Egypt by the patient endeavors of both sides, especially Mr. Henderson's sincere desire for an understanding with Egypt, which was reciprocated by us. I am afraid that this spirit will be in danger of destruction in an atmosphere of strife and suspicion.—"New India."

HINDU SOCIAL REFORMS ADVOCATED.

'Kali Wadli': A New Gujarati Drama.

Shri Bhatti Seva Samaj staged a drama entitled "Kali Wadli" at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, on the 11th instant for the benefit of the "Hindustani Seva Dal". The house was fully packed, which brought to the Hindustani Seva Dal a purse to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

At the beginning of the second act, the thanksgiving function was presided over by Mrs. Raniben Kamdar when Mr. Jovani, the Secretary of the "Hindustani Seva Dal", gave a short account of the activities of the Dal, whose president, Dr. Hardikor is at present in jail. He said that the total number of volunteers all over India amounted to 6,000, out of which 450 were in Bombay, of whom 80 were ladies.

Then the secretary of the Bhatti Seva Samaj, after giving a short account of the Club, thanked the president, the actors and the audience for coming there and helping the cause of the "Hindusthani Seva Dal". The president, after making sympathetic remarks, thanked the organiser and the Secretary of the Dal. The President, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. Meherally (recently released from jail) who were present at the function were garlanded.

This drama, of three acts, deals mostly with some of the social reforms, urgently requiring the attention of the Hindu society. Widow remarriage is advocated. "Kanya Vikraya" (i.e., the money extorted by fathers in exchange of their daughters from the bridegrooms or their parents) is deprecated. Rank hypocrisy and disguised immorality are thoroughly denounced. Vendetta is carried to its utmost, and hence some of the characters and the thoughts represented by them become almost unpractical and out of date. Through the drama run modern fashion and some of the aspects of the aspects of the national movement going on in this country at present. The characters are generally dressed in khaddar, Gandhi caps and Swadeshi cloth. Spinning on Takli is also introduced on one occasion.

As regards the characters, this drama consists of six male and only two female characters. Such a small cast is rarely found in other dramas. Still the attention of the audience remains undated from the beginning to the end. The noteworthy feature of this drama is the comic part which is interwoven with the main story, not generally found in Gujarati dramas. The female character of Tarala (Vendetta) a widow, (this role being performed by Mr. Matharadas Khimji Gagwani, an old member of the Club) is exquisitely performed on the whole. Of the male characters, the role of Mohan Babu, though not to the expectation, is still praiseworthy.

The author of this drama, Mr. Ramnadas Morarji, generally known as "Jaman", deserves to be mentioned as his first drama, "Virashne Panthe" was highly appreciated by the theatre-goers and this second drama, written in a literary style, deserves no less appreciation.

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The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930).

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SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM.

Record Of Hindusthan Seva Dal.

April 13, 1923, is a memorable day. On that day General Awary took a batch of volunteers through the Civil Station of Nagpur in commemoration of the Jallianwalla Massacre. He carried a tri-coloured national flag, and marched singing national songs. The Government of Nagpur apprehending that the flag would be hoisted on the Nagpur Civil Secretariat, let loose the police on the peaceful processionists and assaulted them, only to realise the futility of their action. Therefrom issued the National Flag Satyagraha. The Working Committee of that province took the matter up and started the Flag Satyagraha on the 1st May 1923 under the leadership of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. What followed is well known to the public. Among those sentenced to imprisonment in that movement were:

1. Dr. N. S. Hardikar.
2. Dr. Chandulal Desai
3. Dr. Ghiya.
4. Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya
5. Sjt. Nilkantrao Deshpande.

CONCEIVED IN A JAIL!

They used to discuss the Satyagrahi volunteers every time they met in the jail. It was then decided in the Nagpur jail that a well disciplined All-India volunteer corps should be established. Thus the National Volunteer Corps, now known as the Hindustani Seva Dal, was conceived in the Nagpur jail.

During the Congress Sessions at Delhi a meeting was held of the volunteers present, under the presidentship of Dr. Hardikar, wherein it was proposed to establish a temporary volunteer corps named the Rashtrya Seva Mandal. Prior to that, whenever the Congress met there used to be a call for volunteers to serve the Congress. It was not, however, certain that the same corps would turn up every time, hence the need for the Mandal. Consequently a call was made for help in men and money after duly considering the proposal. Of the 20 provinces selected by the Congress for taking steps, 14 responded. Other provinces could not materially help owing to their financial difficulties. When this much response was received to the call, the organisers felt encouraged and pushed forward with the work vigorously.

BORN AT COCANADA.

In 1923 during the Congress Session at Cocanada an All-India volunteers meeting was held under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The constitution of the Seva Dal was framed at this meeting and the Cocanada Congress accepted it. Thus the National Army of non-violence came into existence.

This corps commenced work at the Belgaum session of the Congress. How well the Dal had worked its way up in the early stages is clear from the appreciation of its work by Mahatma Gandhi, then President of the Congress, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Lala Lajpatrai, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, and other leaders. The Dal army then consisted of 800 men volunteers. 140 lady volunteers and 198 boy volunteers.

MOTTO AND AIM.

The Hindustani Seva Dal is a sub-organisation of the Congress and is bound by Congress Creed. The Dal has devotedly served the parent institution at all times irrespective of the party predominant in it. Non-violence is the motto of the Dal, and service its religion. To obtain Swaraj and maintain it is its only aim.

A special system of drill has been formulated for the Dal and to follow it a working knowledge of the Hindi language becomes necessary. The Dal has served the Congress at its sessions in Cawnpore in 1925, Gauhati in 1926 Madras in 1927, Calcutta in 1928, and Lahore in 1929.

PROVINCIAL BOARDS.

During the first five years the following 8 provinces have established Provincial Boards:—

Andhra, Bombay, Karnatak, Hindi C. P. Bihar, Maharshtra, the Punjab, Tamil Nadu.

In 1928 two more provinces moved in the matter. In addition to these provincial boards a number of districts formed their own boards subordinate to the provincial boards or to the Central board, if no provincial board existed in the province. Such boards were established at Almora, Aligarh, Cawnpore, Mathura, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Azamgar, Dharwar, Bijapur, Coorg, Bangalore, Satara and Bombay Suburbs. For want of regular military training the Dal's activities were not to the entire satisfaction of its organisers. One great difficulty was the insufficiency of trainers in the early days of the Dal. Again, it was found by experience that military training and physical exercises alone are insufficient to be of effective service to the nation. It was therefore decided to draw up an elaborate theoretical course after an exhaustive comparative study of the Eastern and Western systems of physical culture.

TRAINING AND ORGANISATION.

In 1924 seven batches were sent out to be trained with the Scouts of Chigmagalore in Mysore State, three batches were sent to be trained in 'Malkhand,' lathi, lezim and similar exercises in Manikara's Jumma Dada Vyayamshala at Baroda. In 1927, three more batches were sent to be trained in the physical culture institution Hanuman Vyayamshala of Dr Shivaji Patwardhan of Amraoti. A continuous training was given to both primary and advanced candidate from this institution for a period to two years. Also, specialists in the various games and exercises were sent for from Amraoti to train these canddates. The result of all these is that 3,000 volunteers of the Dal were systematically trained for one month. More than 100 of the trainers have completed their course and are now ready to stay for 3 to 6 months for opening a training camp anywhere.

RECORD OF SERVICE.

The Seva Dal has served in many fairs and mass meetings. The work of the Dal under the leadership of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel among the flood refugees of Gujerat in 1927 is well-known. Sjt. Laxmidas Purshottam, who was in charge of the relief work, and Sjt. Patel have expressed great satisfaction at the work of the Dal volunteers. It is worth mentioning that during the whole operation the Dal found its own expenses, having raised funds independently.

In 1927 the A.I.C.C. decided to send out an Ambulance Party to China to help the wounded in the Civil War. The Seva Dal made preparations. But Government refused to issue passports and thus deprived the Dal of an opportunity to serve humanity.

In the same year the work of the different Congress institutions was tested by a competition in enrolling Congress members in a given time. The prize was won easily by the Karnatak Branch, having enrolled 14,227 members. Hoskappa Krishna Rao, one of the Captains of the branch, won the first prize, while some volunteers have also received medals. The Karnatak branch is keeping up its name, having enrolled 13,092 members in the years following. Similarly the Dal volunteers in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, C. P. Hindi and some parts of the U. P. have enrolled members in great numbers.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Sjt. Bindurao Nargurde gave a plot of land to the Dal as donation in 1926. It was decided to establish an academy of physical culture on this plot for the education of the Dal volunteers and its fundation stone was laid by Sjt. Vamanrao Naik of Hyderabad on the 8th November 1927. The Dal raised Rs. 11,000 in Karnatak alone for erecting this building. On the anniversary day of Lokamanya Tilak in 1928, Goswamy Raja Dhanrajagirji Bahadur of Hyderabad performed the opening ceremony of the institution, and he gave a generous donation of Rs. 3,000 on the occasion. It was only after the establishment of this institution that a systematic training could be given to the men.

There are at present twelve provincial boards in the Dal besides several district boards.

TRAINING CAMPS.

Experiments of opening camps made through the education department of Bagalkot have proved successful. The training in such camps consists of the following syllabus:—1. Congress history, constitution and working, 2. Constitution and organisation of the Dal, 3. Indian economics, 4. Modern administration of India, 5. First Aid and hygiene, 6. Village Panchayat and rural administration, and such other subjects that train the mental faculties, along with drill and other physical exercises.

DEMAND FOR TRAINERS.

Counting 40 volunteers and 12 teachers for a camp and the training to last for 4 to 6 weeks, the expenses on a camp would be anything between 100 and 1,000 rupees. But by this course very little of the Seva Dal training can be completed. Eighteen different places have asked for trainers but sufficient teachers were not obtainable at all places. The Bombay branch of the Dal has placed its 'pathaks' under the orders of the B. P. C. C. in the present movement. The trainers of the Dal have coached up the Bombay Satyagraha and other volunteers. The Dal Volunteers are rendering service at all mass meetings and processions in Bombay. They have earned a name for their endurance and suffering. The Dal volunteers were the first victims of lathi charge of police at the general rally held on the 21st June in honour of Pandit Motilal Nehru's visit.

When the Congress Hospital was opened, the Seva Dal volunteers took upon themselves the duty of attending on the wounded patients in the hospital and this service is still being maintained with efficiency.

Outside of Bombay, especially, in Karnatak, the Dal volunteers have carried out the Satyagraha programme. Owing to the arrests of the organisers the progress of organising and forming new pathaks' has been seriously hampered. Yet propaganda and setting up of platoons are being carried on steadily.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Another important item of the programme of the Dal is the Flag Salutation. After the first hoisting of the flag at the Belgaum Congress, the ceremony was adopted in various towns all over the country. It is gratifying to note that the Dal has proved true to the national flag, having itself originated from the Flag movement. In the midst of the present struggle the Dal has managed to organise a corp of lady volunteers in Bombay.

The organisers are desirous of establishing the Dal in almost every village in the country. For this men of great determination are needed, as also substantial donations. So far, such helps have not been discouraging, and there is every reason to believe that the work started on a good cause will be allowed to bear its full result.

SEVERE TRADE DEPRESSION.

—:o:—

British Brokers Review.

Messrs. Hale & Son, Colonial Produce Brokers, London, writes as follows:

The widespread trade depression is affecting all Produce Markets. In many cases there is no justification from statistics for such except a lack of confidence brought about by losses elsewhere incurred, and which induces Traders to postpone any purchases until a clearer position is seen.

There appears little hope of any immediate trade revival from one of the worst depression in recent history, which is borne out from the Board of Trade returns for the first six months of the year, which show that Imports have fallen in value by nearly £63,000,000, compared with the corresponding half of 1929, and Exports by nearly £54,000,000. This has to a large extent brought about the spelling increase of unemployment in this country, which amounts to-day to nearly 2,000,000 persons. This depression is almost a world-wide phenomenon, and there are other industrial countries, notably Germany and the U.S.A. who are affected by it little less severely than ourselves.

We feel a growing confidence from the fact that the present state of the country's trade is being energetically studied at the present moment by those best able to enforce some change in the policy controlling our Empire's trade. The activities of Parliament, owing to the Party System of our Political Constitution can give but little assurance to Traders and Manufacturers in this country that any immediate steps will be taken to alleviate the present depression, but powerful Banking and Commercial interests can, and undoubtedly will, induce action being taken to remedy a position which is becoming critical to the well-being of the Empire. The resolution recently passed by leading Bankers expressing their belief that the immediate step for securing and extending the market for British goods lies in reciprocal trade agreements between the nations constituting the British Empire, and the urgent need to-day for a greater degree of Empire economic co-operation is an important move in the right direction, and similar expressions have come from the Trade Union Congress, British Chambers of Commerce, Chamber of Shipping, and also the Federation of British Industries, whose views are of inestimable value, and whose activities can be relied on.

We feel that the trade situation to-day is being very actively investigated and renewed confidence will be felt by Traders and Manufacturers in the trade prospects for the future. In many Commodity Markets stocks in consumers hands are very small, and these markets will very quickly respond to any revival in demand.

ASTHMA and PHTHISIS

Surest and speediest cure in all stages by internal use of Baba Dharmadas Naga's "Asthmodyna." Success guaranteed. Phial Rs. 2-8-0. W. Dye and Co., P. O. Wari, DACCA (Bengal.)

Sheth Haji Issuf Mahomed Sulleman Botawala Charities.

Abstract of Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1928.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	21,22,229	7	4
Reserves	9,03,619	12	4
Tenants' Deposits	15,033	12	0
Rent received on account	349	4	0
Charities and Expenses unpaid	27,224	4	5
Difference in Books	0	4	8
	30,68,456	12	9

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Immovable Properties	24,25,533	14	8
Furniture, Pots, Pans, etc. (Less depreciation)	9,931	8	3
Outstanding Rents	38,839	8	0
Expenses prepaid	4,549	0	0
Payments on account of Buildings under repairs and under reconstruction	1,68,024	13	9
Sundry Advances	4,313	15	0
Balance at Imperial Bank of India	2,716	2	1
Cash in Hand	4,420	13	3
Cash with Rander Office	3,068	0	5
Sundry Deposits	849	0	0
4 per cent. of Government of India Loan of the face value of Rs. 4,25,000 at cost Price	4,00,828	2	0
Interest accrued on above Loans	8,877	1	4
	30,68,456	12	9

Abstract of Income and Expenditure from 1st January 1928 to 31st December 1928.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Charity payments	30,374	15	2
To Management Expenses, etc.	16,545	5	0
To Stamps, Postages, Telegrams, Travelling expenses and interest credited to other funds, etc.	32,591	0	6
To Bad Debts	7,411	5	3
To Balance transferred to Reserve Accounts as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay for Management of the charities	77,411	4	4
Total Rupees	2,14,333	14	3

INCOME.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Net Rents of Immovable Properties, etc.	1,93,259	9	3
Interest on Securities	17,000	0	0
By Interest credited to the General Charity Fund, as some moneys belonging to the said Fund were used towards reconstruction of properties pertaining to the Fund set apart for aiding the poor and destitute of the Sunni Bohra Mahomedan Jamat of Rander	4,074	5	0
Total Rupees	2,14,333	14	3

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY, Auditors.

SAIYED MOHAMMEDREZA, Secretary.

A. U. BOTAWALA, Managing Trustee.
M. A. MULLA,
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI IBRAHIM DUDHA,
EBRAHIM USUF BOTAWALA, Trustees.

Mr. EBRAHIM USUF BOTAWALA has not signed the accounts as he is out of India.

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GUARANTEED SUREST AND SPEEDIEST CURE.

No matter whatever type and however long-standing. Cures radically and permanently, without relapse. Patients are requested to come under my treatment, if required. Ready to give guarantee. Particulars free. Apply —DR. B. K. CHOUDHURY, 62, Raja Rajbullav Street, Calcutta.

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Imported VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS As. 4 per packet, 10 packets Rs. 2; Best-variety Bengal MANGO GRAFTS Rs. 10, LITCHEE GRAFTS Rs. 8, GUAVA GRAFTS Rs. 5, SAPOTA (CHIKU) GRAFTS Rs. 8 per dozen. (Our selection.) Catalogue free on request. SHAW & CO., Nurserymen Post Box 7818, CALCUTTA.

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WILLIAM FOX'S
Wonder Creation:

BEHIND THAT CURTAIN.

AN ALL-TALKING MYSTERY MELODRAMA
with
WARNER BAXTER.
LOIS MORAN
A Thrilling Drama of Scotland Yard and its inside workings in India, England, The Persian Desert and San Francisco.
FOR THE FIRST TIME
YOU WILL HEAR
INDIAN MUSIC
ON THE TALKIE SCREEN

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Farcical Comedy

MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.

featuring
FRANKLIN PANSBORN
Imagine the excitement when they find out that Prince Cutascabe from Calcutta is not a prince at all!

CROWN CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

Time Daily Four Shows
5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Sat., Sun. and Monday Matinee 3 P.M.

A SHARDA PRODUCTION

"PASSION"

OR

Asuri Lalsa.

Featuring
Indian Douglas Fairbank, Master "VITHAL."

The Lord of the Universe!

Whose mercy and goodwill you pray for day in and day out has promised to come down to this wretched earth whenever humanity needs him.

COME TO-DAY
AND
HERE SURYA FILM CO. OF BANGALORE.

presents

"RADHE-- SHYAM"

On the eve of Lord Krishna's birthday—a wonderful version of his, 'leelas'.

COME AND SEE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

RIALTO CINEMA

GRAND INDIAN CONCERT
On Sunday 17th August at 10 a.m.
Prof. DEODHAR
will present a grand
Hindustani-Jalsa
of vocal and instrumental music.
Jaltarang .. DATARAM
Sarangi .. MAJIDKHAN
and
Full Indian Orchestra
SELECT SONGS
by Prof. DEODHAR.
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 1-2; As. 14, 7 and 4

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

PATHE *presents*

ANN HARDING

IN

A famous Broadway star, supported by a host of celebrated stage artists

BLACKMAIL!

In a moment of madness, she had written compromising letters to a scoundrel who vowed love for her and who sought to fleece her. To save her good name, she paid the price demanded, then—

A magnificent and scintillating all-dialogue picture that will be classed as one of the unforgettable epics of the screen.

A dramatic story—thrilling—appealing—awe-inspiring, with one of the greatest Broadway actresses in the stellar role. . .

ALL MUSIC—ALL SOUND—ALL DIALOGUE.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE AND ALL TALKING COMEDY.

DAILY: 6-30 and 10 P. M. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 P.M.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.

SURYODAYA FILM COMPANY.

Presents

"DEVOTEE"

Produced at "SHARDA STUDIO."

Featuring Miss SALOO—Mr. SHANKTHA and others.
Directed by **Mr. Kapoor,** Photo by Mr. **Naval Bhatt.**

It is the story of another Mirabai losing herself in the contemplation of the Prince of Love "**Lord Krishna**" and shedding around her an atmosphere of celestial felicity, she conjures up to us a golden age even in this dark **Kaliyuga.**

Also Stage Dance By Miss Kamalakumari with Sweet Song And Pleasant Music.

TIME AS USUAL. — MODERATE RATES.

Vishnu Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE NEW CHARNI ROAD.

RIALTO CINEMA

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY. DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE AT 4 P.M. TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO SEE
The Most Sensational Photo-play Production

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME

From the Great Story by Victor Hugo
Featuring—LON CHANEY.

NEXT TUESDAY—**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.**
The Picture you've been Longing to See Again!

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING TO-DAY.

Here's a riddle baffling the best brain, The Daring Detective would try in vain, Plots mysterious surround the Tusker Head Till you will thrill in some unforeseen dread.

COMMENCING TO-DAY.

You will thrill, you will creep, you will gasp, come and see.
THE BAFFLING MYSTERY OF THE TUSKER HEAD.
IN

TIME: 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

'THE DARE DEVIL'

RATES:— Rs. 2, Re. 1, as. 14 as. 9 as. 4 Plus Tax.

Where in the Great Bombay Detective Daily Dances with Death.

There is an awful accidents, and then from the deathbed of an eastern potentate rises a great mystery, bringing into the arena a gang of Bombay crooks clashing with a daring detective. In between is laid the lovely drama of a young girl who plays an astounding part in unravelling the mystery.

Forged Note: **Rs. 5,000 REWARD; VENOMOUS RING, RUNNING TRAIN MYSTERY.**

Additional Programme 'Madhu Bansari'

AT **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** TO-DAY

Featuring:—Miss RAMPIYARI.

"It's My Best Comedy!"

—Buster

BUSTER KEATON thinks this is his best comedy.

If better gags, funnier situations, wilder action than ever before are what you're looking for — you'll agree with him absolutely.

Buster, the lovelorn bridegroom! Buster, bounding crazily through matrimonial mixups! Buster, convulsing you with 1001 laughs!

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A BUSTER KEATON production
directed by EDWARD SEDGWICK

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THE CAPITOL

From Saturday, August 16.
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Matinees at 4 p.m. on Saturday & Sunday.

Come and enjoy yourself with your children and friends.

AT

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Petit Compound
Gowalia Tank Road,

ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR.

New Natika
'PURNA SWATANTRYA'
or Complete Independence.
will be shortly staged at
THE BOMBAY THEATRE.

This evening at 6-30 P.M.
Every evening at 6-30 p.m.
Two shows wednesday at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

BALMOHAN SANGIT MANDALI
presents
Chapekar with our 'Jackie Coogan' in 'TWO HOURS' NATIKA.
"Prem-Devata"
"Prem-Devata"
at the
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road.

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during this WEEK SURYA FILM COY. (Banglore). Super Mythological Picture

"RADHE-- SHYAM"

Featuring
The beautiful Miss LAXMI

and supported by
Miss KAMLA and Mr. BACHU.

This picture is specially produced for the week of "JANMASHTMI" Holiday as it presents the Life of the Lord of the Universe "SHREE KRISHNA."

Please DON'T FAIL TO SEE with family

Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

COMING COMING
Impeial Film Co.'s Super Jewel Picture.

"THE BOMB."

COME TO SEE

Commenced on Saturday 16th August

A SUPERB MYTHOLOGICAL EPIC FULL OF MYSTERIES & MARVELS

Gajendra Moksha

wherein Kings are turned into crocodiles and elephants.

COME TO SEE

Featuring
Rajanama
V. V. Rao
R. Prakash
etc.

The elephant is caught by a crocodile. While breathing his last, he remembers Lord Krishna, who rushes from heaven to earth on the wings of an eagle and saves his elephant devotee. The elephant then turns into a man

AT **VENUS CINEMA** BYCULLA.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1930.

5 MONTHS' R.I. FOR CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

Stopping Victoria For Inspectina Goods.

"CONTROL OF BOMBAY GOING IN HANDS OF VOLUNTEERS."
SAYS MAGISTRATE.

A deterrent sentence was passed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday in convicting Congress volunteers on a charge of picketing.

The police prosecutor describing the offences of the volunteers in question said that there was "a new phase in picketing activities."

The maximum sentence so far passed on the Congress volunteers under the anti-picketing ordinance was four months' rigorous. But in this instance the Magistrate awarded a heavier sentence of 5 months' R. I. each, remarking "The Congress volunteers are going too far."

The accused in this case are: Laxman Annaji, P. Mansukhram, and Devji Ruda. The accused were arrested on Thursday evening when they stopped a victoria at the corner of Vithalwadi near Sheikh Memon Sreet, carrying loads of blankets and dhoties.

Mr. Spencer, opening the case for the prosecution, stated that the present case was a new phase in picketing activities. At about 7 p.m. on Thursday a victoria, loaded with blankets and dhoties, was proceeding near Vithalwadi when the accused stopped the victoria and claimed the right of inspecting the goods. The first accused took away one blanket and carried it to an adjoining building for the purpose of inspection. The building Mr. Spencer suggested was presumably one of the offices of the Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The Victoria was not allowed to proceed. After some time the first accused came back with the victoria. In the meantime, Sub-Inspector Burjorji arrived on the scene and arrested the accused.

When Mr. Spencer finished the prosecution story the Magistrate remarked "I can very well understand Congress volunteers going in front of a shop and picketing, but this is most extraordinary. They are now going too far. This means that the whole control of Bombay is going into the hands of Congress volunteers."

The prosecution witnesses were examined. Among them were Sub Inspector Burjorji. Mr. Keshavlal Jethabhai and a victoria driver.

Mr. Keshavlal Jethabhai, in his evidence, stated that he was a spinning master in up-country some time back. He saw the second and the third accused stopping the victoria and the first accused taking out a blanket from the victoria and carrying the same to an adjoining building.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and characterised the case as an absolutely false one. They were only dispersing the crowds and did not stop the victoria.

Everyone of the prosecution witnesses were asked by the accused whether they were telling the truth "Remember you are on your oath. Don't utter a falsehood" they said to the witnesses.

The Magistrate saw no reason to disbelieve the prosecution evidence, in the absence of defence witnesses. He said he had no doubt that the accused were there to see whether any goods other than Swadeshi were being transported. Several picketing cases had been disposed by the Court, but this was the first of its kind calling for a deterrent sentence. He, therefore, sentenced them to five months' R. I. each.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" SECURITY CASE.

Appeal To Be Filed On Monday.

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

It is understood the appeal against the order of forfeiture of security of the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi will be filed in the Lahore High Court on Monday by Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Bar-at-Law.—Free Press.

EX-CHAIRMAN OF NELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

Fined Rs. 150 For Buying Contraband Salt.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, August 14.

A Nellore message says Rami Reddi who resigned Chairmanship of the Nellore Municipality was charged with having purchased contraband salt in connection with salt satyagraha campaign which was going on in the district that time. He was fined Rs. 150, or in default, imprisonment for six weeks.

POLISH FRONTIER DISPUTE.

Protest Against Herr Treviranus' Speech.

LONDON, August 15.

Warsaw.—M. Zaleski, Foreign Minister, called on the German Charge D'Affaires and formally protested against the speech of Herr Treviranus. Mr. Zaleski asserted that such speeches made it impossible to improve the German-Polish relations.—Reuter.

BISHOP AND SACRAMENTAL WINE.

Found Guilty Of Violating Prohibition Law.

LONDON, August 15.

New York.—Bishop Charles Mrzena of Czechoslovakian Orthodox Catholic Church has been found guilty of conspiring to violate the Prohibition Law by diverting sacramental wine to bootleg channels. The Prosecution alleged that the Bishop had made 40,000 dollars yearly from the traffic in wine at the rate of a dollar a gallon.

VINDICATE HONOUR OF NATIONAL FLAG.

Appeal To Citizens Of Dadar.

Sjt. E. V. S. Maniam, and Sjt. J. R. Deo, Secretaries of the Dadar Youth League and the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, respectively, have, on behalf of the citizens of Dadar, sent a letter to the President of the Bombay Municipality, emphatically supporting Sjt. Shivdas Chapsey's resolution re. the hoisting of the National Flag on the Bombay Municipality Offices.

In the course of an appeal to the citizens of Dadar, they have asked all the residents to help the Congress Committee to sign a monster petition to be submitted to the Corporation, to save the honour of the National Flag. The citizens are further called upon to take disciplinary action against such of their representatives who fail to do their duty.

DR. KITCHLEW GOES WITHOUT FOOD FOR FOUR DAYS.

SEGREGATED FROM OTHER PRISONERS.

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 10.

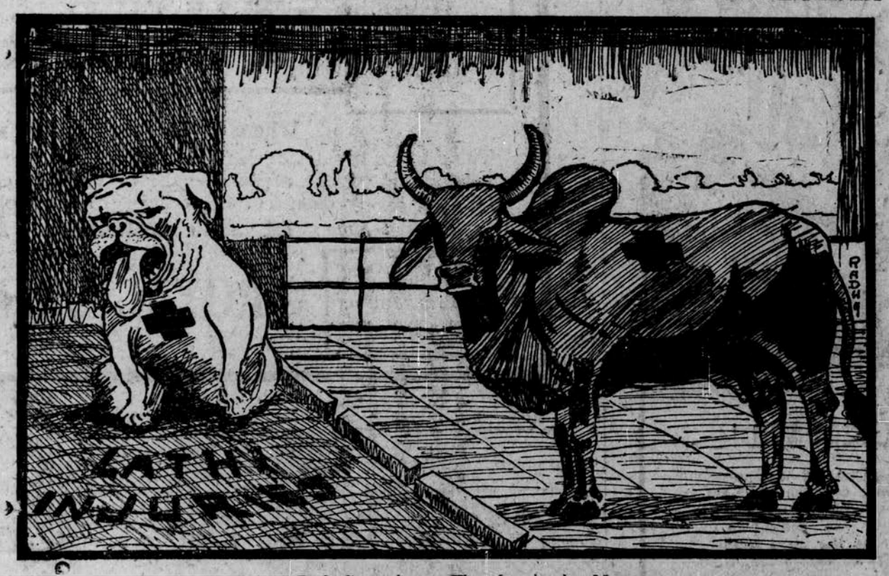
It is alleged that Mr. Abdul Karim, who demanded better food, has been awarded standing handcuffs.

It is reported several of those who have been ordered to grind 18 seers of grain per day are physically unfit to do so.

Dr. Kitchlew and Jathadar Baba Meher Singh have taken no food for four days. Dr. Kitchlew is still being kept under strict watch and is segregated from others.

Master Charanjit Lal, aged 14, who is undergoing imprisonment for 6 months under Section 124-A, has grown very weak due to adverse jail conditions.

Messrs. Jiwan Singh, Ram Lal, Kishori Lal and Agya Ram have been transferred to the Lahore Jail although the last named was suffering from fever.—"Tribune".



Red Cross ban: The dog in he Manger.

FLOOD HAVOC IN CHINA.

3000 Drowned: 1,000 villages Submerged.

STARVING VILLAGERS CLING TO TREE-TOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Peking.—3,000 persons are reported to have been drowned, and 1,000 villages in southeast Chihli and southwest Manchuria submerged by floods as a result of heavy rains. Many villagers are clinging to tree-tops, or have been marooned for several days, foodless on roofs.—Reuter.

Forest Satyagraha At Buldana.

(From A Correspondent)

BULDANA, Aug. 12.

Pandit D. L. Kanade, the Dictator of the Buldana War Council who was arrested on the 10th inst. for breaking Forest Laws, was tried by Magistrates under Sec. 117 P. C. and the Forest Act.

He was sentenced to 1 year's R. I. and Rs. 500 fine on the first charge and 6 months' R. I. on the second charge; both sentences will run concurrently.

Mass Forest Satyagraha At Dhulia.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Aug. 14.

Mass Forest Satyagraha will be practiced at Diwale Mal in Sakri Taluka on Sunday 17 inst., when nearly 30,000, peasants are expected to take part in the demonstration.

Mr. Sumant, officer-in-charge, Satana Camp, Nasik along with some Volunteers and about 25 patels was arrested on Wednesday and the Shibir is threatened with a raid.

Canada To Curtail Immigration.

LONDON, August 15.

Ottawa.—The new Government has decided, in view of the present unemployment in Canada, to curtail immigration from all countries. The movement of immigrants from Europe will be stopped and assisted passage schemes will be abandoned. The British would-be settlers must have enough capital to maintain themselves for a reasonable period. The British boys and girls will be encouraged to come to Canada and work on farms subject to the actual requirements of provinces.—Reuter.

MR. LALJI PENDSE ARRESTED.

For Offering Satyagraha At Sangamner.

Mr. Lalji Pendse was arrested on Thursday in Bombay near Prarthana Samaj, at 4-30 p.m., under Sec. 117 I.P.C., in connection with Sangamner Forest Satyagrah and was taken by a train the same night (at 11-15 p.m.) from Victoria Terminus to Sangamner.

Mr. Lalji Pendse was for some time a labour leader and was the editor of a Marathi Weekly "Noubat" which ceased publication lately, refusing to furnish security under the Press Ordinance.

NAGPUR DAY BY DAY

200 Picketers Arrested In Nagpur Alone.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 13.

Mr. Jaiit, President of the Arvi War Council has been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or a further two months R. I. in default.

A meeting was held here in the New Shukruwari yesterday wherein speeches were made by Sjt. Kanetkar, President of the War Council, Sjt. Dongre, Member and Sjt. Sherlekar, Pleader.

Toddy shops Auction sales were to be held to-day and the Congress in accordance with their plans had arranged for the picketing, formed a procession headed by Sjt. Kanetker upto the place of auction, but to their surprise found that the Auction sales had been indefinitely postponed by Government without assigning any reason.

PICKETERS ARRESTED.

38 volunteers who were arrested on the 5th instant under Section IV of the Picketigg Ordinance were convicted yesterday to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment.

In one day alone, ie., yesterday, the authorities made five rounds and arrested 50 volunteers. Undeterred by this heavy strain, the enrolment of the Congress Volunteers is going on and today too, the picketing at liquor shops contiues as usual.

The number of volunteers upto now arrested under the Picketing Ordinance aggregates to 200 at Nagpur alone.

FINGER PRINTS FORCIBLY TAKEN?

Alleged Pressure On Pandit Shukla.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

Nagpur has just emerged from a very anxious week. The decision to take out the Garhwali procession in defiance of the Magistrate Order everywhere was the topic of discussion. Thanks to the absolutely peaceful crowd, the excellent Congress arrangement, and be it said, to the tactful handling of the whole situation by the District Magistrate of Nagpur, the whole situation passed off without a hitch. Only if the police authorities at other places in India take a leaf out of the above incidents and follows the methods of Nagpur Police there will be no occasion for the police to charge the non-violent and peaceful public.

The news that the finger prints of Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, undergoing imprisonment in the Seoni Jail, were forcibly taken by the help of some outsiders has created a great sensation through out the Central Provinces and Berar.

With the closing of the Schools and Colleges, a number of students have enrolled themselves as volunteers.

Dr. Valerian D'Souza Dead.

London.—The death has occurred at Waterford of Doctor Valerian D'Souza, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangalore.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S NOTE TO PERSIA.

Co-operation Urged.

REBELS RETREAT.

LONDON, August 14.

Angora.—Violent fighting in Ighdir District has resulted in the rebels' retreat leaving 60 dead.

The official newspaper "Hakimie-Timillie" states that Turkey has sent a note to Teheran insisting on the necessity of Turco-Persian co-operation to punish the rebels in Persian territory and offering to cede a portion of Turkish territory to Persia near the southern frontier, as a compensation for the recently occupied Kutchuk Aghridagh and Ayberdagh zones which are "indispensible for the security of neighbouring regions."—Reuter.

R-100 To Make New Trans-Atlantic Record?

LONDON, August 14.

Reuter's correspondent on board R-100 in a message states that the airship with a following wind and clear skies is flying homeward at a speed of 75 miles per hour. She is expected to reach Cardington in 55 hours which will be the new trans-Atlantic record. Steadiness of the ship is marvellous and everything is most comfortable.—Reuter.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN KABUL.

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The latest telegram received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kabul, states that His Majesty King Nadir Shah is in perfect health.

The "Independence Day" will be celebrated as usual on the 28th of Asad; but the fair which follows the Independence Day and lasts for a week has been postponed to some future date on account of the Cholera epedemic.

Kohdaman is quiet and the troops have been called back.—A. P.

PANDIT SHYAMSUNDER CHAKRAVERTY.

Offers His Services To Ag. President Of Congress

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

It is understood that Pandit Shyamsunder Chakraverty, a prominent No-Changer of Bengal, in a telegram to Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad places his services at the disposal of the Maulana for what they are worth.—Free Press.

TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

London Conference To Discuss Organization.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The London Trades Council has agreed to call a Conference to discuss the Trade Union organisation in India. Mr. Alfred M. Wall Secretary of the Council said that the conference would be held while representatives to the Round Table Conference were in London. He added that the conference would be confined to Trade Union matters.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD GIRL STUDENTS HOIST NATIONAL FLAG.

After Scaling Walls And Force Entru From The Front Gate.

SCHOOL AUTHORITIES AND POLICE OUTWITTED.

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

A telephone message from the correspondent of the Free Press of India, Ahmedabad, says:—

Congress week is observed here to-day. It was arranged by the students of the local Government Girls' High School to hoist the National Flag over the school building in the morning. Accordingly, about 50 girl students of the High School came to the school to hoist the flag. When they came to the gates, the school teachers assisted by the peons closed the gates in the face of the students, thus preventing them from hoisting the flag. In the melee some girls received slight scratches. In the meanwhile more students of the school arrived on the scene and squatted opposite the gate and on the foot-path adjoining.

The authorities have closed all the four gates. Half an hour later a batch of 25 girls went to the Ladies' Club opposite to the school and brought the National Flag singing war songs and squatted on the ground with the flag amongst them. The Lady Superintendent of the school and other members of the staff are guarding the gates inside. 15 Police constables with lathis are stationed near the place and more Police have been kept ready in the Gujarat College compound for any emergency. The girls are determined to hoist the Flag at any cost and to offer Satyagraha. As the news about the deadlock spread through the city, a large number of ladies have gathered opposite to the school. Great excitement prevails.

GIRLS TRIUMPHANT IN THE END!

(Later).—The Satyagraha offered by students of the Government Girls' High School came to a successful termination. A batch of ten girls with the National Flag went to the hind gate, scaled the walls with the help of a ladder and entered the school compound while another batch forced the front gate and went in. During these operations several girls received injuries. After the students had entered the compound, there was a regular fight between the students and the school authorities. The girl Satyagrahis while continuing the fight hoisted the National Flag on the school building and then with triumphant shouts and with a flag marched to the Congress House. The crowds are dispersing and the Police have withdrawn.—Free Press.

HEAVY TOLL OF ORDINANCES.

3750 Prosecuted Under Intimidation Ordinance Alone!

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

In reply to a question by the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, in the Council of State, the Government of India undertook to compile a statement showing the number of persons dealt with under the Ordinances issued in 1930. The figures purport to be up to end of 30th June.

The statement is as follows:—

Under The Bengal Criminal Law Amendient Ordinance 1930 (I of 1930), 165 were prosecuted. Of these 12 were relased, 3 convicted of criminal offences and 150 are under detention.

Under The Indian Press Ordinance, 1930 (II of 1930), Nil.

Under Lahore Conspiracy Case Ordinance, 1930 (III of 1930), there have been no prosecutions.

Under the Sholapur Martial Law Ordinance, 1930 (IV of 1930) 57 have been convicted.

Under the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance of 1930: 3,750 prosecutions have been made.

Particulars relating to these 3,750 persons are given as follows:

In Bombay 736 were prosecuted and 685 were convicted.

In Bengal, 886 were prosecuted and 785 convicted of which 91 were dealt with under Sec. 562 (1) Cr. P.) C.

In Punjab 123 were convicted.

In Bihar and Orissa: 1,757 prosecuted and 1,253 were convicted of whom 93 were dealt with under Sec. 562 (1) Cr. P. C.

The number of persons dealt with under the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance is as follows:—

In Bombay 6 were prosecuted and 3 were convicted.

In Bengal 25 were prosecuted, and 5 were convicted.

In Punjab 360 were convicted.

In Bihar and Orissa 96 were prosecuted and 67 were convicted, and 5 were convicted, 8 acquitted or cases withdrawn 31 pending.

In Delhi 45 were prosecuted and 13 were convicted.—Free Press.

MESSAGE OF TAKLI AND CHARKHA.

Response From Villages To Satyagraha Mission.

AN APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

(Through Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp.)

VILLE PARLE, Aug. 13.

The village propaganda party of the Villeparle Satyagraha Camp toured through nearly 20 to 22 villages from Andheri to Ghod Bunder along the B. B. and C. I. Railway line.

Lectures were delivered and demonstrations in cotton carding and spinning were given at all the places. In spite of this being the busy season people attended the meetings in great numbers and took very keen interest in the demonstrations.

The Villeparle Satyagraha Camp has opened several carding and spinning classes in some of the villages and intends to open several more shortly. The takli and the spinning wheel have already found their way into the villages and it was very pleasing to see the young boys and girls plying the takli on the streets. The authorities hope to spread the message of the takli and the spinning wheel from home to home still further.

PROHIBITION

It is very pleasing to note that in some of the villages the villagers themselves have undertaken the task of prohibition and they have for that purpose appointed village Punchayats which imposes fine on the people who drink.

The poverty of the people is simply apalling. The dirty and unhealthy surroundings in which these agriculturists, the backbone of the nation, stay, defy description.

AN APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

We appeal to all interested in the village work and specially to the youths and the students of Bombay who are clamouring to render real service to the Motherland, to go to these villages and to see the villagers who are starving through poverty in their dark and dingy hovels, working from early morning to late in the evening and still not earning enough to get even the barest necessities of life. We are quite confident that if they even once go and visit the villages they will not rest content until the wretched and miserable lot of the teeming millions of our country men is remedied once for all.

We also invite people who have not much faith in the efficacy and life-giving qualities of the spinning wheel to visit these wretched and miserable villagers to whom the takli and the spinning wheel are God sent; and to see for themselves what the spinning wheel can do for the masses.

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